REGISTERED No. 1—1877.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,720.—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, JANUARY 19, 1877.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE R.A.S.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 68
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy ..... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	2 8
Third do.	2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0 2½ As.

a line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

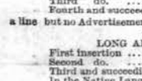
All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

*WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the s. s. SIR JOHN LAURENCE, 700 Tons, 130 H.P., on TUESDAY, the 23rd January 1877, at 4 P.M., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Pamben, Negapatam, Coconada, Pondicherry, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

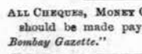
Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the s. s. AKOLA, 372 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander T. M. Williams, on FRIDAY, the 19th January, 1877, at 4 P.M., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADER, JASK, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSHIRE, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAROMERAH.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the Fair Season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every TUESDAY, at 10 A.M.

The s.s. AKOLA, 372 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander C. T.M. Williams, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 19th January 1877, at 4 P.M.

The s.s. OCCONADA, 862 Tons, 126 H. P., Commander A. Morris, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 23rd January 1877, at 10 A.M., calling at Veraval, Pore Bunder, Mangrole and Gotch Mandvie.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents

*STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, of each month, on the 1st

PASSENGERS' RATES,

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Sues Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	38	24	14	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	35	14-10	

Including Wines

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

BATAVIA to sail on THURSDAY, 1st February 1877.
AUSTRALIA to sail on THURSDAY, 1st March 1877.
INDIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 15th March 1877.
PERSIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 31st March 1877.
SUMATRA to sail on SUNDAY, 1st April 1877.
ASSIRIA to sail on SUNDAY, 15th April 1877.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 20th December 1876.

RUBATTINO S. N. COMPANY.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

EXTRA STEAMERS TO NAPLES, LIVORNO, AND GENOA.

MESSRS. R. RUBATTINO & Co.'s well-known Steamer INDIA, Captain Dodero, will be despatched as above on THURSDAY, the 15th March next, to be followed by the SIA, Captain Merello, to leave on SUNDAY, the 31st arch 1877, *without fail*. For passage and particulars of information, apply to

C. GRONDONA, Agent,
Rubattino S. N. Company.

"WILSON" LINE.

FOR LIVERPOOL, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.
S.S. XANTHO, 1,800 Tons.
TO LEAVE ABOUT 25TH JANUARY.
TO BE FOLLOWED BY THE YEDDO EARLY IN FEB.

THE above Vessel will have despatch as above. She has excellent accommodation amidships for First-Class Passengers only.

Rates of Passage Money, exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board.

FIRST CLASS ..... Rs. 450

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 11th January 1877.

FOR CALCUTTA.

TO Sail on or before 21st January. The 3/3 L 11 Ship CORA. For Freight apply to

FARNHAM & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.
S. S. TRENTHAM HALL.
CAPT. JAMES SHAW.

THE above Steamer will sail again for LIVERPOOL on WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.

FURTHER REDUCTION OF PRICES.

JUST PUBLISHED.

TREACHER and COMPANY'S *Revised Quarterly Price Lists* of OILMAN'S STORES, PRESERVED PROVISIONS, &c., showing further liberal reductions in Prices.

Copies may be had on application to the several Establishments.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Jan. 1877.
MALWA	2933	450	P. S. Tomlin	22nd—Suez, &c.
TIBET	2593	400	N. Stewart	29th—Southampton.
				Feb. 1877.
NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow	5th—Suez, &c.
SURAT	3141	530	G. C. Borne	12th—Southampton.
TEHERAN	2589	400	A. H. Johnson	19th—Suez, &c.
CATHAY	2982	450	R. J. Dundas	26th—Southampton.
				Mar. 1877.
VENETIA	2726	450	E. Ashdown	5th—Suez, &c.
PEKIN	3777	600	W. Woolcott	12th—Southampton.
SUMATRA	2488	450	C. Anderson	19th—Suez, &c.
MONGOLIA	2933	530	A. Colemann	26th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar, and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct ; but by the alternate Steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 4th January 1877.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 23rd Jan. 1877, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. TRAVANCORE, (1,900 Tons and 350 H. P.), Captain W. Barratt, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any sheet of Opium, the Officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before Noon, on SATURDAY, the 20th January 1877.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Bombay, 9th Jan. 1877. Superintendent.

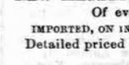
FOR RANGOON.

THE S. S. KING RICHARD. For Freight and Passage apply to

JOSEPH SOARES,
Agent, 26, Apollo Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM TO CALCUTTA.
TO SAIL ABOUT 15TH FEBRUARY.



THE S. S. BORDER CHIEFTAIN, 990 Tons Net Register, is expected to be ready for Cargo about 5th February. For Freight apply to

NESSERWANJEE MANOCKJEE & Co.,
Agents.

NOTICE.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

—A QUARTERLY MEETING of the MUNICIPAL CORPORATION of BOMBAY, as already advertised, will be held here TO-DAY at 3 P.M.

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation, and Secretary, Town Council Municipal Offices, Bombay, 19th January 1877.

M. BRESLAUER & Co.

BEG to announce that they have received direct from the Manufacturers a splendid consignment of PIECE GOODS, HOSIERY, &c., consisting of—

White Shirtings, White and Grey Drills, Dorias, White and Colored Flannels, Muslins, Jaconets Prints, Tartatane, Alpacas, Paramatta Cloth, Merinos, Japanese Silks, Poplins, Black and Colored Silks, Grenadines, Skirtings, Irish Linen, Babies' Socks, Girls' and Ladies' Stockings, Gentlemen's Socks and Undervests, Handkerchiefs, etc., etc., etc.

An inspection is invited.

M. BRESLAUER & Co.,
25, Meadow Street.

NOTICE.—The RACQUET COURT of the BYCULLA CLUB will be RE-OPENED on SATURDAY next, the 20th instant.

By Order,
N. MORISON, Secretary.

NOTICE.—Mr. FRANCIS MASOTTI has been authorized to SIGN our FIRM per procuration from THIS DAY.

KNOOP & Co.

Bombay, 18th January 1877.

WANTED, a small LITHOGRAPHIC PRESS complete ; a second-hand Press not objected to if in good working order.

Apply, stating price, to "A. Z." care of this paper.

Bombay, 18th January 1877.

SPORTING AMMUNITION.

CAPS. SHOT.
CARTRIDGES. WADDING.
POWDER. SUNDRIES.

NEW MATERIALS AND APPLIANCES

Of every description,

IMPORTED, ON INTRODUCTION TO HOME USE.

Detailed priced Catalogue on application.

TREACHER & Co., Limited.

REDUCED PRICES.

Finest Virginian Golden Leaf HONEY DEW TOBACCO ;

A splendid article, infinitely superior to the Tobaccos commonly sold under its name.

IMPORTED OVERLAND AT PER POUND.

Cash, Rs. 2-8.

TREACHER & Co., Limited.

REAL MOCHA COFFEE,

roasted in closed cylinders to preserve the fine aroma of the berry and packed in hermetically sealed tins, containing 1 lb. per tin, Cash, Rs. 1-6.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

DANISH BUTTER.

CHOICEST QUALITY.

Per 1 lb. Tin, Cash Rs. 1-6.

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.)

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

A LARGE SUPPLY on hand. Usual DISCOUNT to the TRADE.

AGENTS.—D. S. KEMP & Co., BOMBAY.

CAPTAIN BURTON'S

TONIC BITTERS.

USED with invariable benefit and STRONGLY RECOMMENDED by that Eminent Traveller.

Per Bottle—Rs. 2.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

HOUSEHOLD CLARET.

A SOUND and trustworthy Wine for general table use. Fresh shipment just bottled.

PER DOZEN ..... Rs. 10.

D. S. KEMP & Co,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

LIQUOR CHIRETTINÆ

AND

SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE

Are prompt and powerful Tonics ; adapted to patients of all ages, and incapable of deranging the most delicate functions. In Nervous and Muscular Lassitude and in want of Appetite they are invaluable.

Per Bottle

Liq. Chirettinæ, Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 4-8.
Sacch. Chirettine, „ 1-8 and „ 2-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY.

THE SECOND EDITION OF

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.

PRICE RUPEES FIVE.

IN ONE HANDSOME VOLUME CLOTH BOUND CONTAINING UPWARDS OF FIVE HUNDRED PAGES.

THE GUIDE contains an increased amount of local and general information, corrected to the latest practicable date ; while the whole contents of the work are carefully revised and re-arranged, and made as correct and trustworthy as possible.

THEATRE ROYAL,
GRANT ROAD.
STAR COMPANY.

TO-NIGHT, FRIDAY, 19TH JANUARY.

GREAT SUCCESS OF THE
GRAND CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME,
HARLEQUIN ALI BABA
AND
THE FORTY THIEVES!
Written and adapted for this Company by
Mr. M. COMERFORD.

NEW SCENERY, NEW DRESSES,
NEW SONGS, NEW DANCES,
NEW ACT DROP,
AND
MAGNIFICENT TRANSFORMATION SCENE
AND
ORIGINAL COMIC SCENES.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle, Rs. 2 ; Stalls, Re. 1 ; Gallery, Re. 1. Pit, EIGHT ANNAS.

Seats can be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co. Doors open at 8-30. Performance to commence at 9.

SATURDAY, 20TH JANUARY.
AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE
OF THE
CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME
FOR
FAMILIES and SCHOOLS.

SPECIAL PRICES OF ADMISSION.

DRESS CIRCLE.

Children ..... Re. 1 | Adults ..... Rs. 2

ALL OTHER PARTS OF THE HOUSE

Children ..... 8 Annas | Adults ..... Rs. 1

Doors open at 3 ; performance to commence at 3-30.

TOWN HALL,
SATURDAY, JANUARY 20TH,
FOR THE BENEFIT OF
THE MEDIUM,
AND POSITIVELY HIS LAST APPEARANCE IN INDIA,
When he will be assisted by
LOUIS FRANK.

On this occasion will be performed for the first time in India Concerted pieces on the

PIANOFORTE AND STRINGED ORCHESTRION
MONS. BOURDOIN AND MR. A. BRODIE.

The first part of the Entertainment will comprise
SLEIGHT OF HAND TRICKS,
NEVER BEFORE PERFORMED IN INDIA.

A DOMESTIC HINT—HOW TO MAKE EGGS.
THE WITCH'S FOLE, OR THE OBEDIENT CARDS.
DR FAUST'S DECANTERS : THE DISSOLVING BIRD
JAPANESE HANDKERCHIEF & LEMON.
MELTING COINS AND TUMBLERS.
THE MYSTERIOUS TRAVELS OF A BANK-NOTE.
THE FLYING PACK OF INDIA RUBBER CARDS.
WONDERFUL DISAPPEARANCE OF A CAGE OF CANARIES.
THE MYSTERIOUS TREASURY IN THE AIR,
OR HOW TO MAKE MONEY.
LOUIS FRANK
Will instruct the audience in
NATURAL MAGIC,
Performing some Sleight-of-Hand Tricks and showing "How they are done."

SECOND PART.

CAPRICCIO FOR PIANOFORTE,
With variations for the left Hand,
MONS. BOURDOIN.
"LA ROSE"..... Valse with variations..... O'METRA
PIANOFORTE AND STRINGED ORCHESTRION.
MONS. BOURDOIN AND MR. A. BRODIE.

THE THIRD PART WILL CONSIST OF
SPIRIT MANIFESTATIONS,
INTRODUCING THE KING FAMILY,
and
TABLE TURNING EXTRAORDINARY,

Reserved Seats ..... Rs. 2 | Unreserved Seats...Re. 1
Back Seats ..... Eight Annas.

Reserved Seats may be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co. Carriages may be ordered at 11.

Doors open at 8-30. Performance commences at 9.

Tram Cars to Byculla and Colaba after the Performance.

A TREAT FOR CHILDREN
WILL BE GIVEN BY
DR. LYNN'S MEDIUM
AT THE
TOWN HALL ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
JANUARY 20TH, AT 4 O'CLOCK.
HUNDREDS OF BON BONS
Will be distributed from the
INEXHAUSTIBLE HAT.

ADMISSION—For Children and their servants 4 annas each to any part.

Schools numbering not less than 20 Children will have their Tram Fares paid to and from the Hall.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 2, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the New General Post Office.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED, an EXPERIENCED FIRST CLASS EUROPEAN CUTTER. Apply to JOONAS TYAB & Co., Tailors, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

HAVE you received PARCEL? WRITE MORE REGULARLY. This anxiety is WEARING ME OUT PET. All well.—FRED.

THE LONDON—3, Hornby Row, opposite the Post Office—Tiffin and Supper Rooms. Joints, Poultry Pies Vegetables, &c., ½ past 1 o'clock daily. Ham in Cut by the pound

FOR SALE, a COTTAGE PIANO, 7 Octaves by E. W. HOLMAN. Apply to W. J. ESSAI, corner of Meadow and Forbes Street, Fort.

FOR SALE, a set of SECOND-HAND ENGLISH DOUBLE HARNESS, in good order. For Price, &c. apply at this Office.

A SPLENDID DISSOLVING VIEW APPARATUS (complete) with 93 Slides, FOR SALE. Rare opportunity. Apply HOSE & Co., Rampart Row.

PROCLAMATION DAY, Jan. 1st, 1877—The VIEW 12 by 15 is now ready for inspection at P. Vucci & Co.'s Studio, Meadow Street. As only a limited number of copies will be printed, subscribers' names can now be registered

WANTED, by a WIDOW LADY, a place of trust as MANAGER or HOUSEKEEPER, in a place of business, or to take entire charge of Children. Address "C. C. L.," *Bombay Gazette.*

For Sale at this Office.

THE TRIAL AND DEPOSITION
OF
MULHAR RAO GAEKWAR
OF BARODA.

Price—Rs. 3 per Copy.

CONTENTS :

INTRODUCTION.
REPORT OF THE BARODA COMMISSION OF 1873.
PROCEEDINGS BEFORE THE COMMISSION OF 1875.
RESOLUTION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
REPORT OF THE EUROPEAN COMMISSIONERS.
OPINIONS OF THE NATIVE MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION.
PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA DEPOSING THE GAEKWAR.

PRICES TO MERCHANTS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS ONLY.

Address—5, WATER LANE, LONDON.

VAUGHAN-JONES' ("Standard" Brand) Old Tom. RUM—The "Standard" Jamaica. Scotch Whiskies, ORANGE BITTERS and GINGER BRANDY, Curaçao, Cherry Brandy (the original Brandy—black Cherry Brandy) Ginger and Orange Wines. Bottled Ports and Sherries. Order through a London House, or if direct accompanied by a remittance.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED.

Chemists, &c., by Appointment, to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF
CHEMICAL APPARATUS.
METEOROLOGICAL, MATHEMATICAL, SURVEYING, AND PHILOSOPHICAL INSTRUMENTS OF ALL KINDS.
SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES.
PHARMACEUTICAL APPARATUS AND SUNDRIES.
PURE CHEMICALS
FOR MEDICINAL USE OR ANALYSIS AND RESEARCH.
PHARMACOPÆIAL PREPARATIONS
OF GUARANTEED UNIFORMITY AND STRENGTH.
MEDICINE CHESTS.
INVALIDS' REQUISITES AND DIETETIC ARTICLES,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AND BEST QUALITY.

THE PHARMACY DEPARTMENT

Of each of the Company's Establishments is under the supervision of thoroughly qualified and experienced

EUROPEAN CHEMISTS,

Whose particular attention is directed to the preparation and dispensing of Medicines, and to their punctual and expeditious despatch.

THE PURITY AND QUALITY OF THE DRUGS AND CHEMICALS employed are determined by Chemical Analysis, and every facility provided for preparing Medicines in strict accordance with Physicians' Prescriptions.

An Exact Copy of every Prescription is registered, whereby a reference is always readily obtainable.

NEW REMEDIES, INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES that receive the approbation of the Medical Profession are being continually added to the stock.

N.B.—The Co.'s Wholesale List of Drugs, Chemical, Surgical, and other Instruments, sent on receipt of professional card.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

NOW READY, DEMY 8vo., PRICE SIX SHILLINGS.
FIRST ANNUAL ISSUE,
THE INNS OF COURT CALENDAR,
DEDICATED BY PERMISSION TO
THE LORD HIGH CHANCELLOR OF GREAT BRITAIN,
BY
CHARLES SHAW,
UNDER-TREASURER OF THE MIDDLE TEMPLE.

LONDON : BUTTERWORTHS, 7, FLEET STREET,
LAW PUBLISHERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

HOMEWARD BOUND PASSENGERS.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY'S

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Deck Suits—Useful for Morning wear	from 10 0	Pyjamas, ready for wear	Per half doz. 16 8	Socks, Merino Warm	doz. from 15 8
Overland Suits	„ 25 0	Shirts, Fine Long Cloth	„ 22 8	Cambric Handkerchiefs	„ 5 0
Warm Cheviot—neat Mixtures	„ 35 0	„ Superfine	„ 28 0	Linen Faced Collars	„ 0 14
Overcoats, Warm Whitney	„ 45 0	„ Printed Cambric	„ 23 0	Fine Irish Linen Collars	„ 6 0
Do. Light, for Evening	„ 22 0	„ Oxford-Cloth, the genuine	„ 1 12	Scarfs, for Pin	from 1 0
Cardigan Jackets, invaluable for Continental Travelling	„ 9 8	„ Flannel, best Shrunk	„ 1 12	„ to tie	„ 1 12
„ „ Fine Berlin Wool	„ 11 8	„ Silk and Wool	„ 35 0	„ Sailor's Knot	„ 1 12
		„ Spun Silk	„ 49 0	Gloves—Warm Berlin	„ 2 0
Dressing Gowns	from 10 0	Under Vests, Gauze Merino	from 14 0	Mits	„ 1 12
Sleeping Suits	„ 6 8 to 17 8	„ Pants	„ 21 0	Mufflers, Warm	„ 2 0
		Socks, Cotton	per doz. „ 9 8	Braces, best quality	„ 2 0
				Travelling Baths, with Basket to form Trunk	„ 30 0

SPECIAL KIT

Hats, Soft Tweed	5 0	Trunks, Overland	from 22 0	Blanket's, Fine White Whitney	p. pr. 25 0
„ Felt, various shapes	from 7 8	„ for Rail	„ 12 8	Rugs, Long Striped Witney	„ 18 0
Helmets, Pith	„ 5 0	„ Solid Leather	„ 50 0	Mauds, Fine Scotch	from 22 0
„ White Cork	„ 14 8	Bags, Courier or Club	„ 12	Pillows, Travelling	„ 2 0
Pugrees	„ 1 8	„ Soiled Linen	„ 4 12	„ British Horse Hair	„ 7 8
Caps, Tweed, for Travellers	„ 3 8	„ Black Hide, Hand	„ 11 8	„ Steamed Feather	„ 7 8
„ Dalwood	„ 3 8	Chests of Drawers	each 24 0	Cases for the same	each 1 0
„ Turban	from 3 8	Fitted Dressing Pouches	„ 20 0	Toilet Covers	„ 1 0
Umbrellas, Alpaca	from 6 8	Sheets, hemmed and washed	per pair 9 8	Cork Mattresses	„ 22 0
„ Silk	„ 10 8	Blankets, Fine Scarlet	„ 22 0	Camp Beadsteads, Folding, to fit under seat	„ 35 0
„ Sun	„ 7 8			Towels, for general use	six 5 0

CELEBRATED THROUGHOUT THE EAST

Towels, Turkish Bath	six 10 8	Combs, in Case, for Pocket	each 0 12	Soap, Brown, metal	„ 2 0
Napkins, Fine Damask	per doz 10 8	„ Toilet	„ 1 0	Perfumes, from the First Makers	„ 1 12
		Nail Brushes	„ 0 14	Real Cologne, the genuine	„ 1 0
Money Belts, very secure	each 4 8	Tooth	„ 0 10	Lavender Water (Sainsbury's)	„ 2 0
Sovereign Boxes	„ 3 0	Guards for the above	As. 8 and 1 4	Pommade (Atkinson's)	„ 1 4
Purses, 8-lid Leather	„ 3 0	Clothes Brushes	from 1 4	Lime Juice and Glycerine (Rimmel's)	„ 0 10
Chairs, Folding, for Travellers	from 6 8	Hat	„ 1 4		
Waterproof Sheeting, 72" wide, per yard	„ 6 8	Shoe Horns	„ 0 14	Razors	„ 2 0
Hand Mirrors, Folding	„ 2 4	Bath Sponges	„ 0 12	Nail Scissors, From the Best Makers	„ 1 8
Hair Brushes, in Leather Case	„ 1 0	Sponge Bags	„ 1 12	Pocket Knives	„ 2 8
		Soap, Marine	per box of 3 1 4	Shaving Brushes	„ 2 8
		Toilet	„ 1 0	Railway Rugs	„ 2 0

For its superior Finish, and very moderate cost can always be obtained ready for immediate use at

THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE,
BOMBAY.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

BADHAM & CO. invite attention to their large and choice *Stock* of *Coatings, Whip Cords, Trouserings, Riding Cords, Vestings, Shetland Spuns, &c.*

We guarantee fit and style equal to the best London Establishments.

DRESS SUITS.

Superfine West of England Broad Cloth, very light in texture, lined silk throughout, suit complete	Rs. 90 0
Do. Dress West	12 0
Do. Dress Trowsers	23 0
White Marsella Vest	8 8

MORNING AND VISITING COATS.

Ribbed and Diagonal Coatings, Blue or Black, in a variety of textures, all Wool, best West of England	Rs. 36 to 43 0
Black, Blue or Oxford Melton, medium substance, stitched or bound with silk braid, handsomely finished	Rs. 35 to 50 0
Black or Blue West of England Broad Cloth	Rs. 45 to 50 0

LIGHT OFFICE COATS.

Brown Holland Sac Coat	9 0
Blue Serge, Single or Double-Breasted, very durable	20 0
Fancy mixed Angolas, Double or Single-Breasted, Rs. 20 to	25 0
Black Glace Alpaca, very fine quality, Double-Breasted Sac Coat	15 0
Single-Breasted	13 0
Black Paramatta, warranted not to change colour, Rs. 16 to	18 0
Do. Single Breasted	13 0
Badham's very light Day Suits, consisting of Double-Breasted Sac Coat and ordinary Trowsers	27 8
Blue Serge, the Finest Quality, Wool-Dyed, Double-Breasted Sac Coat and Trowsers	30 0

DUST OR EVENING COATS, &c.

Light Overcoats	Rs. 20 to 35 0
Dust Coat, made from Drab and Grey Serge	23 to 35 0
Ulster Coats, with Belt and Hood, very warm, from	40 to 50 0
Warm Overcoats for Overland Passengers	35 to 45 0
Inverness Capes, made from stout Scotch Tweeds	35 to 40 0
Pea Jackets, Best Pilot, Heavy Scotch Tweeds and Whitney	30 to 35 0

CRICKETING AND BOATING SUITS.

The Best Saxony Twilled Flannel, thoroughly shrunk, Double-Breasted Coat and Trowsers	35 0
White Saxony Flannel Shirts, with Collar attached	8 8

RAILWAY TRAVELLING SUITS.

Single-Breasted Lounge Coat, cut loose, with a band round the waist, and buttoning up to the throat, with ordinary Trowsers to match	Rs. 39 to 40 0
Norfolk Jackets, well suited for shikarring and travelling made from Fancy Angolas	from Rs. 18 to 30 0

TROWSERS.

Fancy Angolas—these goods are thoroughly shrunk, Shepherds, Checks, Stripes, plain shades, and Fancy Stripes, per pair	from Rs. 11-8 to 17 0

DRILL TROWSERS.

Best Striped Cotton Drill Trowsers, thoroughly shrunk, per pair	5 8
Real White American Drill	5 0
Fancy Striped Drill, per pair	from Rs. 6-8 to 7 0
Brown Holland, per pair	5 0

RIDING AND SHIKARING SUITS.

Best Bedford Cord, all shades of colour, Riding Coat	30 0
Do. Trowsers	23 0
Do. Breeches	23 0
Whipcord, in several shades of colour, suitable for hard wear Riding Coat	27 0
Trowsers	21 0
Breeches	21 0
White Doe Rading Breeches	27 4
White and Drab Cotton Cord Riding Coat	20 0
Do. Trowsers	14 0
Do. Breeches	14 0
Mofussil or Shikaring Suits, strong Brown and Heather Mixture, warranted to turn Spear Grass	20 0
Brown Flat Shikaring Coat	12 0
Trowsers	8 0
Breeches	8 0
Light Brown Shikaring Suit, very tough	18 0

CHOLERA BELTS.

Badham & Co.'s Cholera Belts should be worn by every European in India. They completely protect the bowels from chill, and are a great support to the spine and far less bulky than the old Kummerbund. 3 to 5

Patterns with Instructions, for Self-measurement, free on application.

LESS TEN PER CENT. FOR PROMPT CASH.

BADHAM AND COMPANY.

FELT HATS AND HELMETS.

THORPE & Co. have just OPENED a LARGE SHIPMENT for the present Season.

FELT HATS.

	Rs. a.
The Duke, New low Round Crown	7 0
Ditto ditto Extra Quality	8 0
Black Felt, medium height, Square Crown	8 0
Ditto ditto Round Crown	8 0
Soft Black Felt, Round Crown	8 0
Brown Felt, Fashionable Round Crown	8 0
Drab Felt, ditto ditto	8 0
Soft Crown, Black and Drab	7 8
Drab Soft High Crown	8 0
Black and Drab Soft Travelling Hats	8 0
Tweed Travelling Hats, in great variety, 2-8 to	5 8
Drab Shell Hats	10 0
Black Silk Dress	13 8

HELMETS.

	Rs. a.
Hawk's Regulation, best quality, covered white Doe	20 0
The New Spike for Infantry	7 0
Spike and Plate for Staff and Cavalry	10 0
Gilt Chin Chains	6 0
Ellwood's Helmets, White	13 8
Ellwood's White Hunting Helmets	13 8
Ellwood's Shikar Hat, covered Flax	13 8
Ellwood's Patent Air-Chamber Felt Helmets, a sure protection against sunstroke	18 0
Christy's Drab Felt Helmets	10 0
Light Drab Felt Helmets for Lady or Gentleman	10 0
Light Helmets with extra Band	10 0
Drab Felt Milton Hats	6 8 to 8 0

LESS 10 PER CENT FOR CASH.

THORPE AND COMPANY,
CIVIL, NAVAL AND MILITARY TAILORS,
MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO BE LET, the ROOM on the Ground Floor of the corner building facing the Bombay Bank, admirably suited for a Broker's Office. For particulars apply to

BENN, ASHLEY & Co.

Bombay, 28th December.

NOTICES.

BY PERMISSION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

GRAND DRAWING OF PRIZES,

AT LANOWLEE, IN POONA DISTRICT,

To be held on the 30th March 1877.

27,000

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, 18TH JAN. 1877.

REUTER'S report of the Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday is flat, Surats unchanged, but this neither tallies with their own quotations nor with private advices. The sales for the day were only 10,000 bales, but so far from prices being unchanged, spot quotations show a decline of 1/16d. all round, while private telegrams give rates for arrivals in most instances ¼d. per lb. lower, Good Omra being now quoted at 6¾d., Fully Good Fair at 5 15/16d. and Good Fair at 5¾d. per lb. sellers. Yesterday's receipts at the American ports were small, and it is just possible, therefore, we may see better accounts of to-day's market, but private telegrams seem very unanimous in anticipating heavy receipts for another fortnight, and if so prices are more likely to recede than advance.

Piece Goods in Manchester are steady, but Reuter issues a correction of Tuesday's quotation for Madapollams, showing that the 6d. per piece advance then advised was erroneous.

The New York telegrams of yesterday's date still quote ready Mid. Uplands at 13¼ cents., but May shipment is quoted at 13 11/16 cents., an advance of ¼ cents. per lb. on the previous day's quotation for April shipment. The receipts at U. S. ports to date are as follows :—

	1877.	1876.	1875.
This week			
Last week			
Wednesday's Receipts...	14,000	14,000	28,000	15,000
Five days Receipts ...	80,000	69,000	101,000	62,000
Total since 1st Sept...	2,859,000	...	2,743,000	2,363,000

The London General Produce Markets are unchanged, with the exception of Coffee, which is again quieter, with a decline of 2s. per cwt. in Mid. Plantation Ceylon, and 1s. per cwt. in G. O. Native and Mysore.

A further withdrawal of £350,000 from the Bank of England is reported for Germany, making £950,000 withdrawn since last return. Reuter says that the rate of discount for 6 months' sight bills is ½ per cent. under the Bank minimum, but this is evidently a mistake as it is more likely to go much higher.

At the weekly biddings for Council drafts in London yesterday, £239,000 were allotted to Calcutta, at an average of 1s. 10·35d, and £110,000 to Bombay, at an average of 1s. 10·28d. per rupee, tenders at 1s. 10¼d on both places receiving 12 per cent. of the amount applied for. By telegraphic transfer 12 per cent. was allotted to both places at a minimum of 1s. 10·5/16d. per rupee. These rates show an advance of rather over ½d. per rupee on the previous week's allotments, but we question whether this shows an increase in the demand for actual remittance to this side, so much as an anticipation of higher rates later on, owing to the prospect of dearer money here. This, as we have pointed out lately, depends almost entirely upon the action of Government in connection with Famine expenditure ; in the meantime the Exchange Banks are well provided with funds, and if need be—and they have sufficient notice of the policy Government intends to pursue—they will have no difficulty in anticipating future wants by importations of Silver.

Bar Silver in London yesterday advanced in sympathy with the higher rates obtained for Council drafts from 57¼d. to 58d. per oz., at which it is equivalent to a fraction under 1s. 10¼d. per rupee.

STERLING EXCHANGE this morning, as was to be expected, opened strong at an advance of ¼d. on yesterday's closing quotations, and during the day another 1/16d was added, making demand Bank Bills 1s. 10 5/16d. The usual result ensued, however ; no Private Bills were offered and a slight enquiry was manifested for Bank Bills, which imparted a much weaker feeling at the close and quotations are now only 1-16d. over yesterday, say :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 10-3/16d. per Rupee.	
Do 6 months' sight...	1s. 10¼d.	"
Credits 3 " ...	1s. 10⅛d.	"
Documents 3 " ...	1s. 10⅛ to 9/16d.	"

On Calcutta rates are weaker and we cannot now quote demand over 5-16 premium. For 60 days' sight the nominal rate is still 1½ per cent. discount.

In Government Paper there is no alteration, nor have we heard of any business having been done. We call :—Fours, Rs. 96 to ½ ; Fours-and-a half, Rs. 99½ ; Fives-and-a-half, Rs. 100½.

The SHARE MARKET is firm with a fair number of transactions passing. Bank of Bombays are in request at an improvement of ½ per cent, and Berar Press and Mofussil Company's shares have also met a fair enquiry at hardening rates. In Land Companies, Colabas are firm at Rs. 1 010 and Mazagons are reported to be Rs. 15 higher. Spinning and Weaving Companies are only just steady. Alliance have receded Rs. 10, while Bombay United, Great Easterns, Khandeish Spinning and Sholapore Spinning and Weaving are all Rs. 5 per share higher.

The COTTON MARKET has been somewhat unsettled by the different character of the Liverpool and American telegrams. From Liverpool advices were unmistakably dull ; but, on the other hand, the small receipts at the American ports yesterday tend to encourage anticipations of stronger news in the morning, and the result has been that sellers have held out for yesterday's rates, while buyers decline to operate unless at a reduction of Rs. 2 per candy. Business in this way has been restricted to a few ready parcels at about former rates. Telegrams from the Berars advise heavy rains throughout the district yesterday, but the weather has cleared up again to day, and with the exception of retarding arrivals for a day or two and in some places causing a little black leaf, we do not anticipate much damage has resulted. Quotations are :—

Best Hingunghaut, ready.....	Rs. 223 per candy f.p.	
" Ginned Broach, " ...	" 207	"
" Akote " ...	" 207	"
F. G. F. Omra. " ...	" 203	"
G. F. " ...	" 202	"
F. G. F. Dhollera April.....	" 202	"
G. F. " ...	" 198	"

FREIGHTS are quiet in the extreme and the only engagements reported are some small lots for immediate shipment by Steamer to Liverpool at £2 10. For shipment a week hence £2-8-9 is offered, and further forward £2 7 6 per ton. By Sail there has been nothing done.

PIECE GOODS are not quiet so firm to-day, the enquiry for all descriptions being limited. Prices, however, are unchanged. Local made Goods and Yarns are steady.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE BARQUE SHAH JEHAN, 698 tons, Captain G. B. Harwood, will sail to-day for Mauritius, with a general cargo and seventy-five deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. AKOLA, 315 tons, Captain J. W. Williams, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kattywar Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. and Mrs. Schlepper and one hundred and eighty-five deck passengers.

THE P AND O Co's s. s. NIZAM, 1,727 tons, Captain A. E. Barlow, arrived in harbour yesterday from Southampton via the Suez Canal, with the English mails, and the following cargo :—80 boxes silver coins, 4 boxes gold, 150 boxes silver, 40 packages specie ; 700 bags pumice, 105 casks cement, 49 packages spelter, 97 cases provisions, 2,338 bundles steel iron, 178 cases copper, 171 cases brass, 423 cases wine and spirit, 243 bales twist, 2,843 packages piecegoods, and other packages merchandise.

THE Court of Enquiry which has been sitting for several days in Madras, examining witnesses as to the cause of the collision between the S. S. State of Alabama and the S. S. Suez, have given their decision. The court is of opinion that the accident occurred owing to the engines not reversing quickly when required. It appears that the steam starting gear broke down at the Sandheads and was replaced by temporary expedients which had been found to succeed. A majority of the Court consider, however, that although the Commander of the State of Alabama had proved his engines outside the roads, yet looking to the defect in the machinery before mentioned and the crowded state of the shipping, he should have used greater caution in taking up his berth and have avoided placing his vessel in such a critical position, and they accordingly discharge him with this expression of his opinion.

ARRIVAL.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
18	Nizam (s).....	Barlow	Southampton, Dec 2
	Akola (s).....	Williams	Kurrachee, Jan 15.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
18	Seawell	Appleby	Calais.
	Northumberland	Sardnis	Mauritius.
	Goolamar	Nacoda	Diu.

The barque Shah Jehan, Harwood, to Mauritius, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—Steamer Yedo, to Liverpool.
Steamer Akola, to Kurrachee.
Steamer King Richard, to Rangoon.
Steamer Cosmopolitan, to Havre.
Ship Sachem, to Cochin and Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.			
14	Louise Collet	.....	.....
	Sattara	.....	.....
	Royal Diadem	.....	.....

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

P. and O. S. Khedive.—For Madras.—Major McGown and servant, and Mr. Lindsay. Per S. S. Canara.—From Virzapatam.—Col Hight, Mrs Culliford, and servants. From Cocanada.—M. M. Stephenson, Mr and Mrs Maltby, two children, Mr J Bower, Mrs. Bowes, and four children.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per P and O S Khedive.—From Madras to Southampton Col and Mrs Hersey and European servants. To Vizagapatam—Capt and Mrs Winkler, and six children. To Port Blair—Major J C. Cumming and Mrs Cumming.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.		
15	Khedive (s)	Calcutta.
16	Canara(s).....	Calcutta, and N. Ports.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.		
18	Khedive (s)	Southampton.
	Arabia (s).....	Calcutta, and N. Ports.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

24 Kwang Tung, I G S. Campbell, from Muccalla.
25 Vestal, H M S, Hand, from Muce lla.
30 Caroline, barque, Nacoda, from Calcutta.
30 Missir E, s., Mahomed, from Berbara.
31 Avondale, ss, Gould, from Cardiff.
Jan. 4 Thibet, ss, S'ewart, from Venice.
6 Yeddo, ss, Owen, from Shield
7 Kwang Tung, I G S, Campbell, from Perim.
8 Siam, ss, Haselwood, from Bombay.
8 Sumatra, ss, Cabosra, from Bombay.
9 Aretusa, ss, Coda, from Bussorah.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 4 Thibet, ss, Stewart, to Bombay.
5 Kwang Tung, I G S, Campbell, to Perim.
5 Missir, E, ss, Mahomed, to Berbara.
5 Avondale, ss, Gould, to Malabar Coast.
6 Yeddo, ss, Owen, to Bombay.
8 Siam, ss, Haselwood, to Southamton.
8 Sumatra, ss, Cabosra, to Genova.
9 Aretusa, ss, Coda, to Jeddah.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

estal, H. M. S. Hand, from Muccalla.
Caroline, barque, Nacoda, from Calcutta.
Kwang Tung, I G S, Campbell, from Perim.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JANUARY 18.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

King Richard s—10 boxes tinned plates, Amiroodin Farulally.
City of Baltimore s—42 cases tobacco Lalookund Ramchund.
Dewa Gungadhur—500 bars iron, Edward Bates and Co; 1 cask hardware, Bhay Meya Ebrahim.

FROM TRIESTE.

Folluce s—10 cases colour, Volkart Brothers.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Australia s—4 cask, claret, C Bouneviaile and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JANUARY 18.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Malwa s—30 bales wool and 24 bales cotton, Shamjee Narronjee and Co ; 32 bales wool, Vulubdass Vundravandass ; 46 bales wool, Nuthoo Bhimjee.
Xanthe s—127 bales wool, Nursey Khuttow ; 50 bales wool, Bhimjee Nuthoo ; 130 bales wool, Hurjeewun Vu sonjee ; 3 bales cotton, Dewjee Bhanjee and Co ; 333 bales cotton, Finlay, Scott and Co ; 140 bales cotton, Varchhman Tockersey 50 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co ; 28 bales cotton, Megjee Poonja ; 105 cwts dry ginger, Vulubdass Vundravandass.a
Trentham s—240 bales wool, Cooverjee Nursey ; 260 bales wool, Nursey Khuttow ; 46 bales cotton, Jairam Dayall ; 100 bales cotton, Ritchie, Stewart and Co.
Yeddoe s—1,407 cwts wheat, Finlay, Scott and Co ; 5,600 cwts wheat, H Clason and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Thibet s—14 cases peacock feathers, 15 bales cotton waste and 13 bales hides, Khan Mahamed Nensey ; 41 bales hides, Rentoola Goolam Mahamed ; 5 bales hides, V Eduljee ; 35 cwts dry ginger, Sundram Bogras ; 3½ cwts coffee, Nanjee Hoorjee ; 2 cases and 10 cases heerabole, Cassum Canjee.

FOR TRIESTE.

Malwa s—100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Travancore s—10 cases gum and 2 cases saleb, D S Kemp and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Lady Cairns—100 B horns and 2 0 balescotton, George Lockhard; 300 bales cotton, Steard, Hobart and Co.
Cosmopolitan s—1,600 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Malwa s—1,410 cwts teaseed, Ewart Latham and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Travancore s—89 bales cotton, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 17.

Lushington, Sub-Lieut, Madras 33rd Regt, on leave, from Kamptee.
Greenland, Capt, Bombay 56th Regt, on duty, from Kurrachee.
Whitla, Surg-Major, Bengal A M D, for Med Board, from Umballa.
Hinde, Surg, Bombay A M D, on duty, from Kurrachee.

JANUARY 18.

Menzies, Lieut-Col, Madras Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.
Johnstone, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

BY THE HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, January 18.*)*

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Mai D F M Lane, Madras S C, is allowed furlough to Australia and the Colonies for six months, on medical certificate under the Furlough Regulations of 1854, with the necessary subsidiary leave.

Capt W Scott, B C, Asst Political Agent in Kattywar, is allowed furl ugh to Europe for one year and seven days under Rule 9 of the Furlough Regulations of 1868. with the necessary subsidiary leave.

Lt Col L H Williams, 81 S C, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 186 , in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Govt of his own Presidency.

C pt G W Oldham, R E, Depy Consulting Engr for Railways, having returned to duty on the 22nd Dec last, the unexpired portion of the furlough granted him by G G O Nos 693 and 784, dated 5th Oct 1-75 and 3th Nov 1876, respectively, viz from the 23rd Dec 1876 to the 10th Jan 1877, both days inclusive, is cancelled.

Capt R J LeP Trench, Genl List, Gr Mr, 19th Regt N I, is allowed furlough to Europe for eighteen months, from date of departure in March next, under Rule 9 of the Furlough Regulations of 1868, with the necessary subsidiary leave.

This cancels G O No 661, of 11th Oct last.

With reference to Genl Order No 802, dated 13th Dec 1876, Lt H H Penrice, Actg third class Comsy of Ordnance, is attached temporarily to the Grand Arsenal, Bombay.

L.-Col H A Prins-p, B S C, is allowed to proceed ti Europe, on medical certificate, u der the Furlough Regulations of 1868, in anti ipation of the furlou h which will be granted to him by the Govt of his own Presidency.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The following arrangements and appointments are sanctioned.

Capt W S Downing, Comdg, and Mr C J Cuthbert, First Officer Gun Boat Hugh Rose, to be Commander and First Officer, respectively, of the Comet, from the 1st Dec 1876, but to be borne as supernumeraries to Hulks and Vessels in Ordinary for the purpose of drawing and adjusting the accounts of the Hugh Rose.

Capt W S Downing, appointed to the Command of the Indian Govt Steamer Comet, proceeding to join his vessel at Bagdad, with one Native servant, were provided the former with a 1st class, and the latter with a deck passage, messing &c, on board the British India Steam Navigation Company's Steamer Pachumba from the 8th Dec 1876.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Rev G B Stre-ten, M A, having returned to duty on the 11th Inst, the unexpired portion of the furlough granted to him by Notification of the 6th Jan 1875, is cance led.

The Rev Mr Streeten is appointed to do duty, at Ahmedabad.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Capt W Scott and Rao B hadur Dajibhai Sunderlal respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of Asst Political Agent in charge of Gondal State on the 8th inst, after office hours.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr W H Crowe to act to as Judge and Sessions Judge at Dharwar during the absence of Mr W Sandwith, or until further orders.

Mr Gopal Martand, Clerk of the Subordinate Judge's Court at Shirpur, in the Khandesh Dist was in charge of the current duties of that Court from 9th to 19th Oct 1876, both days inclusive.

Mr Sheikh Hosen Abdula, Clerk of the Subordinate Judge's Court at Panwell in the Colaba and Gogo in the Ahmedabad Dist was in charge of the current duties of that Court from 26th Oct to 15th Dec 1876, both days inclusive.

Rao Saheb Vinayarao Appaji second class, second grade, Subdte Judge of Vita, in the Satara Dist, is allowed p rivilege leave of absence for three months.

Rao Saheb Krishnarao Sadashivo, second class, first grade Subdt Judge of Malegaon, in the Tanna Dist is allowed privilege leave of absence for one month from such date in Feb next as he may avail himself of it.

Mr A Lyon, Actg Judge and Sessions Judge of Ratnagiri, is allowed furlough to Europe, on medical certificate, for one year from the 15th inst.

Messrs S N Tagore and J W Walker respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of Judge and Sessions Judge at Ahmedabad on the 6th inst before noon.

The subsidiary leave for ten days granted to Mr A Lyon, actg Judge and Sessions Judge at Ratnagiri, by Notification dated the 26th ultimo, is extended up to the 14th inst.

The Hon the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—

Mr H Busty to act as Asst Judge and Sessions Judge at Tanna until further orders.

Mr E Hosking, on being relieved by Mr W H Crowe at Kaladgi to act as Asst Judge and Sessions Judge at Poona and Asst Agent for S rdars in the Deccan until further orders

Mr G Druitt to continue to act as Asst Judge and Sessions Judge at Dharwar and, on the departure of Mr A D Pollen, on leave, to act as Asst Judge and Sessions Judge at Ratnagiri until further orders.

Messrs W H Crowe and G M Macpherson respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of Judge and Sessions Judge of Kanara on the 5th inst, after office hours.

Under Sec 4 of Act X of 1872, the Hon the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr H E Winter, Mag of the first class in the Dist of Kanara, to be Mag in charge of the Sirsi Div of that Dist, including the Talukas of Sirsi Coompta, and Yellapur.

The Hon the Govr in Council is also pleased, under Act X of 1872, to invest Mr H E Winter, Mag of the first class in the Dist of Kanara, with power to try summarily all the offences mentioned or referred to in Sec 22 of the said Act.

Mr J R Naylor, Remembrance of Legal Affairs, is appointed Public Prosecutor, under Sec 58 of the Criminal Prosedure Code for the case of the Crown versus Dalsukram Gangaram and others, in the Sessions Court of Ahmedabad.

The Hon the Chief Justice of H M's High Court of Judicature in Bombay has been pleased to grant privilege leave of absence for two months to Mr Annaji Baburao Angal, Asst Translator and Interpreter, High Court, to take effect from the 6th inst.

The Hon the Chief Justice has also been pleased to grant privilege leave of absence for two months to Mr Barjorji Cawasji, Translator and Interpreter, High Court, to take effect from the 8th inst.

Khan Saheb Meherjibhai Kuverji, second class Subdte Judge of Tasgaon, in the Dist of Satara, is specially appointed, as a temporary measure to be Mag of the first class in the Dist of Satara under Sect 37 of Act X of 1872.

Rao Saheb Balvant Sitaram Naik, Special Relief Mamlatdar for the Kasnapur Taluka, in the Dist of Satara, is appointed, as a temporary measure, to be a Mag of the first class in the Dis of Satara under Sec 37 of Act X of 1872.

Rao Saheb Trimbakbai Shivlal second class third grade Subdte Judge of Virangam, in the Ahmedabad Dist, is allowed privilege leave of absence for one month and a half from the 11th inst.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr J B Richey, Actg Collr of Dharwar, is allowed privilege leave of absence for fifteen days.

Mr H E Goldsmith having returned to the Presidency on the morning of the 22nd ultimo, the unexpired portion of the twenty-one months' furlough granted to him from 23rd March 1875 is cancelled, and he is allowed sub-diary leave for fifteen days.

Mr E E H Light, Asst Supdt, Revenue Survey, in charge Photozincographic Office, has been permitted by the Secy of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Mr H L Holland, Asst Sup, Poona and Nasik Survey is allowed privilege leave of absence for two months, with effect from the 10th Dec 1876.

Messrs E H Aitken and Pandurang Hari Vaidya acted as third and fourth class Asst Comrs of Customs and Opium respectively from 24th Nov to 23rd Dec 1876, both days inclusive.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr Apothecary A B Rhodes is appointed to the Medl charge of Dapoli during the absence of Hony Surgn Pollard on privilege leave, or until further orders.

Asst Surgn Abdul Ghani Hakim has been placed on general duty, Presidency Div, with effect from the 22nd ultimo.

Surgn J A Clarkson has been appointed to act as Civil Surgn, Tanna, during the absence of Surgn Maj R Bousted on privilege leave, or until further) orders.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to order the following arrangements, consequent on the departure of Col Sellon, R E, on furlough on medical certificate to Europe :—

Col Jenkin Jones, R E, Supdtg Engr, Central Div, to be temporarily transferred to the Northern Div.

Col A U H Finch, R E, to act as Supdtg Engr, Central Div, with the temporary rank of Supdtg Engr, 1st grade, and in addition to retain charge of the Office of Ex ngr, Poona and Satara.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr Appaji Baburao Divekar is appointed substantive pro tem Deputy Educational Inspr, Belgaum Sub-Div, during the absence of Mr Venkat Rango Kathi on leave without pay, on whose return Mr Divekar will act as Dep E ucational Inspr, Belgaum Sub-Div, until relieved by Rao Saheb Pandurang Venkatesh Chintamon

Messrs W A Russell and Chunbassapa B Dhurwar respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of Educational Inspr, S D on the 4th inst, after office hours.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE REVENUE AND POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

Mr W H Horsley delivered over and Mr C Blathwayt received charge of the Office of the First Asst Collr, Khandesh, in the forenoon of the 15th Dec 1876.

Mr R E Candy assumed charge of the Office of Actg Extra First Asst Collr of Ahmednagar on the 3rd inst, in the forenoon.

Messrs A Shewan and A Wingate respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of Extra Second Asst Collr of Satara on the 26 h Dec 1876, in the afternoon.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE SANITARY COMMISSIONER.

No 1—Surgn-Maj J Tinker, on, MD, performed the duties of Depy Sanitary Comr, Northern Deccan Registration Dist, from the 7th Dec 1876, in addition to his own.

No 2—Surgn James McAlister is appointed to be subs antive pro tem Depy Sanitary Comr, Konkan Registration Dist.

THE NAVY.

(London Gazette, Dec. 29.*)*

Admiralty, 27th December, 1876.

The undermentioned Surgeons have been promoted to the rank of Staff Surgeon in Her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of 22nd instant :—

Thomas Travers Riordan.
Thomas Browne, M.D.
William Bainbridge Fletcher.
John Shields.
Brice Patrick Sarsfield McDermott.

Admiralty, 28th December, 1876.

Assistant-Paymaster William Bassett Ashridge has been promoted to the rank of Paymaster in Her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of 23rd instant.

In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of the 22nd February, 1870—

Fleet Surgeon John Turner Cuddy, M.D., has this day been placed on the Retired List, with permission to assume the rank and title of Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets in Her Majesty's Fleet.

THE ARMY.

(London Gazette, Dec 29.*)*

(War Office, Pall Mall, 29th December 1876.)

1st Regiment of Dragoon Guards, Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Alexander to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Brevet Colonel H. D. Slade, retired on half-pay. Dated 6th December, 1876.

Lieutenant Robert Grosso Godson to be Captain, vice C. A. Davies, retired. Dated 19th December, 1876.

5th Lancers, Lieutenant Cecil William Norton to be Captain, vice P. Green, retired. Dated 16th December, 1876.

12th Lancers, Lieutenant Henry Denyer to be Quartermaster, vice J. Pronger, retired on half-pay. Dated 30th December, 1876.

16th Lancers, The transfer of Paymaster and Honorary Captain W. H. Buttanshaw, from the 12th Lancers, to be post-dated to 29th December, 1876.

Royal Artillery, Major-General Sir James William Fitzmayer, K.C.B., to be Colonel-Commandant, vice General Sir John Edward Dupuis, K.C.B., deceased. Dated 26th November, 1876.

Major John Tafton Butler Brown to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice E. Markham, placed upon the Supernumerary List. Dated 9th November, 1876.

Captain Herbert Leonard Mitchell to be Major, vice Brown, promoted. Dated 9th November, 1876.

Captain William Francis Nelson, from the supernumerary List, to be Captain, vice Mitchell, promoted. Dated 9th November, 1876.

Captain Thomas Robert Disney to be Adjutant, vice F. T. Lloyd, who resigns the Adjutancy only. Dated 10th December, 1876.

Captain Edward Duncombe Shafto to be Adjutant, vice J. E. Gubbins, removed from that appointment. Dated 8th December, 1876.

Lieutenant Richard Mallock resigns his Commission. Dated 30th December, 1876.

Royal Engineers, Colonel Charles Scrope Hutchinson, on the Second Class List, retires upon full-pay. Dated 30th December, 1876.

Lieutenant Colonel Richard Francis Oakes (late Madras) retires upon a pension. Dated 8th December, 1876.

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel John Heron Maxwell Shaw Stewart (late Madras), upon the Seconded List, to be Lieutenant-Colonel. Dated 8th December, 1876.

Major James Vetue (late Madras), to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice R. F. Oakes. Dated 8th December, 1876.

Captain John Pennycuick (late Madras), to be Major, vice J. Vetue. Dated 8th December, 1876.

The promotion to Captain of Lieutenant Clement de Beavour Corey, as notified in the Gazette of the 8th instant, to be antedated to 8th December, 1876, vice Pennycuick.

Lieutenant Barzillai Lowsley to be Captain, vice H. R. Thuillier (late Bengal), promoted. Dated 9th December, 1876.

Grenadier Guards, Sub-Lieutenant William Arthur Ince Anderton to be Lieutenant. Dated 1st September, 1875, but his Commission as Lieutenant in the Army to bear date 21st January 1875.

3rd Foot, Sub-Lieutenant Charles Evelyn Mason to be Lieutenant. Dated 21st September 1874.

15th Foot, Paymaster and Honorary Major J Mortimer Scott retires on temporary half-pay. Dated 1st January 1877.

16th Foot, Captain Ernest Tarleton retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 30th December, 1876.

17th Foot, Sub-Lieutenant Joseph Scott Gowrie Manera from the Unattached List, to be Sub-Lieutenant, and to be Supernumerary on appointment, being a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps. Dated 30th December, 1876.

18th Foot, Lieutenant Frederic Ernest Lowther Schreiber to be Adjutant, vice Lieutenant G. A. Godfrey, who has resigned that appointment. Dated 12th August, 1876.

20th Foot, Lieutenant Allen Montogomery to be Adjutant, vice Lieutenant C. G. Collingwood, who has resigned that appointment. Dated 27th September, 1876.

25th Foot, Captain Osborn Charles Jones, from the 2nd West India Regiment to be Captain, vice H. A. B. Bruce, retired on half-pay. Dated 30th December 1876.

The undermentioned Officers have been appointed Probationers for the Indian Staff Corps. Dated 30th December, 1876.

Lieutenant Edward Cecil Dowse.

Lieutenant Francis Sheffield Sorell.

51st Foot, Lieutenant George Evan Lloyd, from the 70th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice B. H. B. Kennett, promoted. Dated 30th December, 1876.

55th Foot, Lieutenant Louis Wyatt retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 30th December, 1876.

69th Foot, Lieutenant John Henry Burstall retires from Service, rec iving the value of his Commission. Dated 30th December, 1876.

66th Foot, Lieutenant Alexander Bulstrode Fenton has been appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps. Dated 30th December, 1876.

68th Foot, Lieutenant George Francis Marx to be Captain vice J. Boulderson, retired. Dated 16th December, 1876.

72nd Foot, Lieutenant John Haughton has been appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps. Dated 30th December, 1876.

81st Foot, Lieutenant Charles Wilson Young has been appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps. Dated 30th December, 1876.

83rd Foot, Lieutenant Hastings Read has been appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps. Dated 30th December, 1876

84th Foot, Lieutenant George Henry Cobbold to be Adjutant, vice Lieutenant T. Horton, promoted. Dated 30th December, 1876

108th Foot, Captain Charles V. Hifferman retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 30th December, 1876.

Rifle Brigade Major Christopher Edward Musgrave retires from the Service receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 30th December, 1876.

Lieutenant George Cockburn, from 18th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice M. B. W. Taylor, promoted. Dated 30th December, 1876.

1st West India Regiment, Sub-Lieutenant Henry James Thwaytes to be Lieutenant. Dated 12th August, 1875.

2nd West India Regiment, Captain Cornelius O'Callaghan, from half-pay, late 1st West India Regiment, to be Captain, vice O. C. Jones, transferred to the 25th Foot. Dated 30th December, 1876.

The undermentioned Lieutenant Edward Charles William Gelborne, Gent, to be Sub-Lieutenant," as stated in the Gazette of 28th November, 1876, Read "Edward Charles William Gilborne," &c.

Medical Department, Surgeon Major John Irvine, M.D., to be Surgeon-Major-General, vice Stanhope Hunter Fasson, M.D., retired upon temporary half-pay. Dated 8th November, 1876.

Surgeon Major Walter Crisp retires upon temporary half-pay. Dated 22nd November, 1876.

Veterinary Department, The Commission as Veterinary Surgeon of Veterinary Surgeon William Alfred Crow to be dated 1st December 1875, and not 29th November, 1876, as stated in the Gazette of 15th November, 1876.

Chaplains' Department, the Reverend Siddall Morrison, late Captain, 16th Foot, to be Chaplain of the Fourth Class. Dated 16th June, 1876, such antedate not to carry back allowances.

Chaplain of the Fourth Class the Revened William Minto Roberts, B.A., has been permitted to resign his Commission from the 1st January, 1877, inclusive.

BREVET.

Colonel Charles Scrope Hutchinson, Royal Engineers, to have the honorary rank of Major-General upon retirement on full-pay. Dated 30th December, 1876.

Lieut-nant-Colonel Richard Francis Oakes, Royal (late Madras) Engineers, to have the honorary rank of Colonel upon retirement on a pension. Dated 8th December, 1876.

Lieutenant-Colonel Hercules A Welman, half-pay, late Depot Battalion, Assistant-Adjutant and Quartermaster-General of the Eastern District, to be Aide de Camp to Her Majesty, with the rank of Colonel in the Army. Dated 30th December 1876.

Paymaster and Honorary Captain Thomas Huddlestone 12th Foot, to have the honorary rank of Major. Dated 19th October 1876.

Ensign and Assistant-Commissionery Richard Busher, Warrant Officer, Bengal Establishment, to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant. Dated 28th April. 1875.

Deputy Assistant Commissary George Edward Wiffen, Warrant Officer, Madras Establishment, to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant, but to be junior of that rank for one year. Dated 24th July, 1876.

Deputy Assistant-Commissary John Lyons, who was granted the honorary rank of Lieutenant (but to be junior of that rank for one year) on 22nd February, 1876, belongs to the Bombay, and not to the Bengal, Establishment as stated in the Gazette of 14th July, 1876.

The following promotions to be made consequent upon the death, on 25th November last, of General Sir John Edward Dupuis, K.C.B., Colonel-Commandant Royal Artillery, viz. :—

Lieutenant-General Sir John Bloomfield, G.C.B., Col.-Commandant Royal Artillery, to be General. Dated 26th November, 1876.

Major-General Sir David Edward Wood, K. C. B., Col. Commandant Royal Artillery, to be Lieutenant-General. Dated 26th November, 1876.

Colonel with the honorary rank of Brigadier-General Frederick Alexander Campbell, C.B., to be Major-General. Dated 28th October, 1868, such antedate not to carry back pay prior to 26th November, 1876.

Major Charles Frederick Gregorie, 18th Foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel. Dated 26th November, 1876.

Captain Montsford Spread Morgon to be Major. Dated 26th November, 1876.

The undermentioned Officers having completed to qualifying service to the rank of Colonels—

Lieutenant-Colonel James Fairbrothers, Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 19th July, 1876.

Lieutenant-Colonel William James Pratt Barlow, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 22nd Jul, 1876.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Armstrong, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 22nd July, 1876.

Lieutenant-Colonel James Murray Grant, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 22nd July, 1876.

Lieutenant-Colonel Jonathan Keer, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 26th July, 1876.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Henry Hessey, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 20th August 1876.

Lieutenant-Colonel George Money Battye, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 20th August, 1876.

Lieutenant-Colonel Reginald Quintin Mainwaring, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 20th August, 1876.

Lieutenant-Colonel George Augustus Williams, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 23rd August, 1876.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Frederic Berthon, Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 8th September, 1876.

Lieutenant-Colonel Benjamin George Vander Gucht, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 20th September, 1876.

The honorary rank of Lieutenant conferred on the undermentioned Warrant Officers, Bengal Establishment, in the Gazettes of 5th October, 1875, and 30th May, 1876, respecively, to be post-dated to the 28th April, 1875 :—

Deputy Assistant-Commissary Archibald Lister.

Deputy Assistant-Commissary Joseph Mole.

The undermentioned Senior Apothecaries of the Bombay Medical Establishment, to have the honorary and local rank, of Surgeon :—

J. Lawrence. Dated 30th December, 1876.

W. Waite. Dated 30th December, 1876.

MEMORANDA.

Captain and Honorary Colonel Richard Dawson, retired full-pay, late Royal Staff Corps, has been permitted to commute his retired allowance. Dated 8th December, 1876.

The undermentioned Officers retired from the Service, receiving the value of their Commissions :—

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel John Robertson Turnbull, half-pay, late 1st Dragoons. Dated 11th December, 1876.

Lieutenant-Colonel Cecil Rice, half-pay, late 72nd Foot. Dated 11th December, 1876.

Captain Edward Carter, half-pay, late 90th Foot, Dated 11th December, 1876.

Captain Ernest Lewis, half-pay, late 8th Foot. Dated 11th December, 1876.

Captain Charles Gilbert Fryer, half-pay, late 60th Foot Dated 11th December, 1876.

HIGH COURT.—19TH JANUARY.

(Before the Honourable the CHIEF JUSTICE and the HONOURABLE SIR CHARLES SARGENT.)

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

238-75—P Kawasjee—Nusserbhoy Goolam Hoosein vs Pestonjee Eduljee Gunder—Fletcher and Smith—Part heard.

116-75—Rimington, Hore and Langly—Navabai vs Kulbee and others—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass and Hearn and Cleveland.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

LONG CAUSE.

276-76—Prescot and Winter—The Anglo-Indian S and W Co Ld vs The Sun Shipping Co Ld—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Part heard.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE GREEN.)

Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction.

In the matter of the letters of Administration with the will annexed of Muthoora Goomtoo Naiquen S, deceased—R Morojee—Crusina Muthoora N

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE AMEER OF CABUL.

LAHORE, 18TH JAN.

The Cabul Prime Minister and the British Agent are expected at Peshawur. The Ameer, it is said, demands aid or the separation of his connection with British Government, and remonstrates against the measures respecting Kheiat.

SIR R. TEMPLE.

BELLARY, 18TH JAN.

Sir Richard Temple left here at three o'clock to-day *en route* to Cuddapah, where he will remain to-morrow and then leave for Vellore. A guard of honour and band attended him to the station and a salute was fired.

SIR HENRY DAVIES.

LAHORE, 18TH JAN.

It is confidently stated that Sir Henry Davies will remain Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab for another year, probably owing to Frontier troubles.

H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

LAHORE, 18TH JAN.

The Commander-in-Chief arrived at Ferozepore at 4 o'clock on Saturday, the 13th instant. From the Arsenal in the Fort a salute of seventeen guns was fired. There was no guard of honour and no band. The Chief proceeded to the Dak Bungalow, guarded by native sentries; the headquarters staff was located there also. In the evening His Excellency dined with the Officer Commanding the Station. On Sunday His Excellency and staff attended service at St. Andrew's Church. The service was conducted by the Revd. A. Wilson, the Chaplain. On Monday, which was wet and misty, the troops were inspected at eleven o'clock. The E/8 Royal Artillery, the 34th Regiment, and a native cavalry regiment from Meean Meer marched past. His Excellency inspected the Barracks, and in the evening dined with the officers of the 34th Regiment. On Tuesday afternoon His Excellency inspected the Arsenal, and at 10 o'clock at night left for Lahore.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

AN EXPLANATION OF THE MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS ON THE FRONTIER.

CALCUTTA, 18TH JAN.

The rumours telegraphed from Rawul Pindee are unfounded; no expedition has been determined on, nor is there any intention of an expedition or of any hostile movement. The military movements referred to simply denote preparedness for possible requirements in the present aspect of political affairs in Europe. The relations of the Government of India with the Ameer of Cabul continue to be of a friendly character. Syud Noor Mahomed and Atta Mahomed Khan, the British agents, are now on their way to Peshawur, bringing friendly letters from the Ameer respecting the mutual relations of the two Governments.

THE INHIBITION OF THE VICAR OF HATCHAM.

LONDON, 18TH JAN.

In consequence of the Revd Arthur Tooth, Vicar of St. James's, Hatcham, defying the recent judgment issued against him by the Court of Arches, the Bishop, in order to prevent riots, has closed the Church. Lord Penzance has ordered the committal of Mr. Tooth.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION IN AMERICA.

WASHINGTON, 18TH JAN.

A joint Committee of Congress has agreed to refer the election of the new President to a tribunal composed of Members of the Supreme Court and both Houses of Congress.

LONDON, 17TH JAN., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed flat. Surats unchanged.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet.

Fair Dhollera ..... 6-11/16d.

The Manchester Market has been steady.

3 per cent. Consols for account..... 95¼d.

5 per cent. French Rente 1872..... 106½.

The sum of £350,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for Germany.

LINE REPORTS.—18TH JANUARY.

Cable right to Fao. Turkish line right to Pera. Persian line right to London.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, 18TH JAN., 10-30 A.M.

Mail Steamer Kashgar, from China, arrived.

GALLE, 18TH JAN., 1-15 P.M.

Mail Steamer Khedive, from Calcutta, arrived.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Closing quotations on Thursday:—

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 10 3-16d.	per Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight...	1s. 10¼d.	"
Credits, 3 " " ...	1s. 10¼d.	"
Documents, 3 " " ...	1s. 10⅛ to 9-16d.	"

THE jerry crops in the Oomrawuttee districts were injured by the hailstorm which recently passed over those districts, not the jowari crops as stated in our yesterday's issue.

THE *Whitehall Review* understands that the Turkish Government has just conferred upon Mr. J. Drew Gay, one of the foremost of the *Daily Telegraph's* clever young men, the Order of the Medjidie, "for services before Alexinatz."

AN appointment which fell vacant recently on the Home Staff was refused by nearly twenty officers to whom it was offered, and had, as a last resource, to be given to a field officer on the Indian establishment, who, strictly speaking, was ineligible for it.

WE (*Whitehall Review*) are informed that opposition will be raised in Parliament to any clauses in the Government Army Bill which may provide for the compulsory retirement of any officer below the rank of substantive major, whilst the five years' tenure of command will be strongly advocated.

THE 21st Regiment N. I. will furnish a guard of honour, consisting of 100 rank and file with drums, fifes and colour, under the command of an European officer, to parade at the Byculla station at 5-15 A.M. to-day, to receive His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore. A salute of twenty-one guns will be fired from the saluting battery on the occasion of the arrival of His Highness.

THE appointment offered to the late Colonel of the 10th Hussars by the Turkish Government was that of Major-General on the Staff; but Mr. Baker, who has sailed for Constantinople, did not accept it, as he was led to think he would have the higher grade of "ferik," or Lieutenant-General, and the *Army and Navy Gazette* hears it is likely he will receive that appointment on the General Staff of the Army.

A REPORT is going the round that Mr. H. S. Turner, one of the Judges of the High Court of Allahabad, whose remonstrance against the minute of Lord Lytton in the Fuller case was duly transmitted to the Secretary of State for India, has tendered his resignation. If this report be correct it may be presumed that the Viceroy is above the law, a position that the Queen does not occupy in the British Isles. The point raised in this matter has yet, however, to be argued and disposed of.

THE appointment of Aide-de-Camp to the Queen vacant by the retirement of Colonel Bourchier, V.C., will be filled by Lieutenant-Colonel H. A. Welman, now on the Staff at Colchester, who, after just thirty seven years' service, including the campaign in the Sutlej as Adjutant of the 80th Regiment, now attains the rank of Colonel. Another of these appointments, as well as the command of the troops at Shorncliffe, may be expected soon to fall in by the promotion of Colonel the Hon. F. Thesiger, who is now the senior Colonel.

THE most effective answer to the "National Conference" at St. James's Hall is the subscription-list published by the Stafford House Committee for the relief of Turkish soldiers. In little more than a week nearly £6,000 was collected for this fund. And be it noted that most of the leaders in the movement are Liberal as witness the Dukes of Sutherland and Portman, Lord Blantyre, and the Earl Fitzwilliam, all of whom have subscribed largely. The latest influential adherent to the Committee is the Marquis of Ormonde.

HER MAJESTY'S Secretary of State for India, in reply to a despatch of H. E. the Governor of Bombay, reporting the death, on the night of the 1st of November, of Mr. W. H. Havelock, of the Bombay Civil Service, says:—"I have received this melancholy intelligence with deep regret. I fully concur in the sentiments expressed with respect to this lamented gentleman in the *Government Gazette Extraordinary*, published by your Excellency in Council on the 4th November, and regard his death as a misfortune to the Government and to the general community of Bombay."

THE *Madras Athenæum* says that at the time the mail of the 22nd December left England it was understood that the vacant seat at the India Council in London had been offered to Mr. R. S. Ellis, C. B., a distinguished member of the Madras Civil Service. Mr. Ellis is a near relative of Lord Grey, and therefore does not owe his promotion to political influence. As a public official of the Madras Presidency, Mr. Ellis' ability, governing power and tact have long been acknowledged to be above par. We still hope to have Mr. Ellis among us, and this we can say, that if there is any one who knows how to turn the tables on official sham and humbug that man is Mr. Ellis.

THE Berlin correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs that two sons of the Ameer of Bokhara, accompanied by a numerous suite, have just been received by the Emperor of Russia. Seid Mir Nadjin Eddin, the elder of the two brothers, said the object of his mission was to congratulate the Czar upon the annexation of Ferghand, the last independent remnant of the late Khanate of Khokand. He had brought with him a younger brother, Mirmanaur, who would have the advantage of being educated in a Government academy at St. Petersburg. The Czar, in reply, expressed himself gratified by what he had heard, after which Mersi Hisam Toksaba, the special ambassador accompanying the Princes, assured his Majesty of the eternal devotion and attachment of the Khan.

AFTER twenty years of reflection, references, and misgivings relative to the Native Army, says the *Englishman*, the Government has at last conceded, in 1876, what the Press of India has, for the last sixteen years, done its utmost to convince the Government was a paramount necessity—namely, an increase to the pay of the Native Army. But, although certain advantages have been conceded—*viz.*, a grant of Rs. 30 to aid in the provision of the estabalished kit; yet we are of opinion that nothing but raising the pay of the native soldier to Rs. 8 from the day of enlistment will suffice to induce the best class of men to enter our army. At present, we know that the army is unpopular amongst the native fighting classes. We cannot get the men who used to enlist in our old grenadier regiments, for they can get better pay elsewhere.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR JOHN M. ADYE, speaking at the distribution of prizes to the 10th Kent (Royal Arsenal) Artillery Volunteers, said he heard it said that it was bad policy to allow foreigners to go so frequently into the Arsenal; but he had not much sympathy with that view. Our success was due, not to secrecy, but to years of scientific study, carefully devised means, hard work, and mechanical skill. The visit of a foreigner might very well impress him with the extent of our resources, but it did not of itself enable him to equal them. He often heard it said that our system and method of manufacture were all wrong; but we could reply that England was at this moment leading the world in the matter of heavy ordnance, and he believed we should shortly proceed to manufacture guns far larger and more poweful than any the world had yet seen.

WE (*Army and Navy Gazette*) sincerely trust that "the distinguished soldier" (Sir Henry Havelock) who told Mr. Freeman "he would never draw his sword in the cause of unrighteousness" will be good enough to send in to the Horse Guards forthwith a *catalogue raisonnée* of the "causes" which he considers "righteous," and of those which he considers "unrighteous." It would be so very awkward if he were to refuse to serve at a critical moment because of a sudden moral awakening! And then, again, it is in these times so very desirable that the Government should know on whose services they can rely in a time of danger. Imagine the face of "the distinguished officer"—which, by the bye, must, we think, be rather of the Chadband or Mawworm type—if Corporal Buggins were to step out of the ranks and refuse to obey orders in an "unrighteous cause"! Under all the circumstances, it would be the best thing for the country if "the distinguished officer" sent in an application to retire. There ought to be no difficulty in granting it. A soldier who will not obey orders, and who will talk of righteous causes, may be "distinguished," but it is better to get rid of him.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* publishes the following items of news about the Khan of Khelat and the Frontier affairs:—"The Khan of Khelat and his following of about 200 left Delhi on Thursday last in charge of Dr. Duke; they spent Friday at Amritsur, and are expected in here on Saturday. His Highness was very loth to leave his comfortable quarters at Delhi; and it was with great difficulty, we believe, that he was induced to consent to take his departure. *On dit* that the Khan took a great fancy to his large tent as well as its furniture, and was desirous of removing it bodily to Khelat, as well as the furniture which it contained. Politicals vainly protested that the tent was the property of Government, and that it was merely lent to him; and it was not until he was firmly but in plain language given to understand that he had got all that he was to receive from Government, that he abandoned his claims to the handome tent and its contents. Major Sandeman, C. S. I., is at Calcutta arranging with the Foreign Office about the future conduct of Khelat affairs; and advantage, we believe, will be taken of his being there, to settle his exact position and the authority he is to exercise; and a little bird tells us that the gallant Major desires not only to be Thane of Cawder, Thane of Glamis but also King of Scotland, that is to say, that he wishes to be the chief authority in Khelat, Dera Ghazi Khan, Dera Ismail Khan, as well as Beloochistan—a position which we believe the Government are not quite inclined to let him have."

THE *Madras Mail* publishes some further figures and remarks about the class of persons who are employed on some of the relief works in that Presidency. If these statements are correct they show the existence on a large scale of the very evil which the Bombay Government is so anxious to avoid, and which it has so far avoided—the employment of well-to-do persons who have no just claim to the wages they seek to obtain. The *Madras Mail* says:—

The continued increase of the numbers enrolled into relief parties in the Ceded Districts, and its large amount, calls for prompt and full explanation from Government with such expenditure as we have been acting. On the one side we have the facts of the case. We see, besides, a host of the notoriously poor from every village, men turning out with their families to the "works," who are certainly possessed of houses and property, and are often reputed to be possessors of money and of grain. Such people go in thousands. It is in vain to look in their villages for signs of distress; their personal appearance does not indicate starvation, nor their clothing poverty; and the outside of their houses—of course it is not possible to search the inside—indicates comfortable independence.

As formerly in Bellary, so it is now in Cuddapah and Kurnool also; up to this time 5,000 or 10,000 people at a time may be found "working" in a most desultory way, sometimes without tools—sitting patting the ground, or playing with a little heap of pebbles; and the most sanguine estimate of the "work" done per rupee spent will be learnt, on inquiry, to be a faltering hope that it may be worth one or two annas. Now, we ask, in the interests of the public, nay of civilization and of Christianity, is it really open for any man, rich or poor, to come and sit down under a tree at this kind of work, and to receive pay at the public expense? And if so, on what principle of charity or of philosophy is this permission justified? If it be not allowed, why is it not being prevented? What rules of relief have been issued to prevent it? And what mismanagement or deficiency of officers or departments is frustrating the object of those rules?

TURKISH AFFAIRS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, 28TH DEC.

As the light begins to dawn on the labours of the Conference, the feelings of disappointment are intense that so much stir and elaborate get-up should have produced, so far, such pitiable results. 'Lord Salisbury had been represented to us as a very pillar of political strength, who would drive the Russians into a corner and encourage the Turks to bring out their reforms under the fostering care of England, and his coming was welcomed both by Turks and Christians as the Saviour of the Empire. Sir Henry Elliot, it was argued, had been outwitted by Ignatieff, humbugged by the Porte, and being weak and inactive, had allowed matters to get into a tangle. Therefore it had become necessary to bring a stronger power to bear upon the Turks, and a brighter genius to cope with General Ignatieff. In Lord Salisbury we were promised to find both; in faith we accepted the fact and patiently waited for the end. But what do we find after three weeks of diplomatic meetings, diplomatic dinners and receptions? The tangle in a worse confusion than ever; Sir Henry Elliot, mortified, humiliated and broken down by anxiety, retiring from his post; Ignatieff, exulting as his triumph, thinks he already has the Turk in his grasp; the Ottomans, driven to bay by the injustice of united Europe, are girding up their loins for the inevitable struggle determined to die game; while Lord Salisbury flatters himself that having saved Turkish territory from a Russian occupation, he has obtained an important concession and is bound in return to support the Russian demands on every other point. "The devil is not so black as he is painted," says he, "Ignatieff is not a bad fellow after all; he withdraw his proposal of a Russian occupation of Bulgaria as soon as he was asked, substituting, it is true, the alternative, a harmless one withal, of occupying the same province by Belgian troops." Lord Salisbury caught at the idea, and not seeing the trap laid by Ignatieff, proposed it to the Turkish Government. The Turks, who had based great hopes in the good offices of England in the Conference, and had accepted on trust all the praise they had heard of Lord Salisbury, were amazed and indignant at the attitude he now assumed, and rejected his proposal as a gratuitous insult. The present position of affairs stands thus: Lord Salisbury has agreed to join Russia, Austria and Italy in upholding the demands proposed by Russia, which are—

1st. The disarming of the Mussulman population.

2nd. The expulsion of the Circassians from European Turkey.

3rd. Special forms of government to be granted to the three revolted provinces.

4th. The same to be carried into effect under the supervision of an International Commission.

5th. The occupation of these districts by a foreign military force to act under the orders of the Commission and in case of emergency to protect it.

The two other clauses are those regarding Servia and Montenegro which I have already mentioned in a previous letter. Up to the present the Turks stand firm in their refusal of these demands, and this evening Lord Salisbury was to have had a final audience of the Sultan to lay before His Majesty the choice of accepting the terms offered by the Powers, or of constraining him as well as the other Ambassadors to quit Constantinople. The British fleet would in the latter case withdraw to Malta.

The full Conference sat for the first time last Saturday under the presidency of Savfet Pasha, Minister of Foreign Affairs; its next meeting has been deferred till after Bairam, and whether it takes place at all depends very much on the result of Lord Salisbury's visit to the Palace this evening. Under any circumstances, the meetings of the Conference are expected to be few, stormy, and resulting in inevitable war. The indiscreet avowals of Lord Salisbury on his arrival in Constantinople that he had come here to *make* peace and would *force* the Turks to accept what he pleased, have strengthened the hands of Russia and have encouraged her to maintain her threatening attitude towards Turkey. The German *Charivari*, which represents Lord Salisbury showering his olive branches along his path as he traverses Europe till he had none left for Turkey, has turned out perfectly correct. While the Conference was holding its first sitting on Saturday, the boom of the guns announced the fact that the new Constitution of the Ottoman Empire had been proclaimed. The ceremony took place in the open air, in presence of a large crowd assembled before the open space in front of the Sublime Porte. The reading of the Imperial "Hatt" promulgating the Constitution was followed by salvos of artillery and the acclamations of the garrison, who were drawn up in line on each side of the crowd. The drenching rain, which had been coming down all day, gave a limp and dejected aspect to the scene, which was in harmony with the despondency prevailing at present in men's minds. Every echo of the guns seemed to give back the ominous words, "too late! too late!"—an impression, which even the short, manly and encouraging speech of the Grand Vizier Midhat Pasha, did not remove. The ceremony was closed by prayers offered by the Mufti of Adrianople for the long life of the Sultan, to which the crowd and soldiery devoutly responded "Amen." The Sultan was not present, some say owing to a cold and swollen face, others to his grief for his sister's death which occurred last week. In the evening the mosques and public buildings were brilliantly illuminated, and the Sultanie Mosque was the scene of great patriotic demonstrations. Some thousands of Softas had congregated within its walls to celebrate the occasion by prayers and exhortations. The elders inflamed the imagination of their audience by discourses on the glorious annals of the Ottoman history, and encouraged them to action by words such as these:—"You know," my children, said one of the professors, "that when our glorious ancestors conquered the Empire we now possess, they were only 600 in number. Now that we have become so numerous, we must not shrink from the dangers that are menacing us, but must resolve to perish rather than accept the humiliating proposals of the powerful strangers: death would be preferable." These sentiments were received by shouts of applause and cries from the crowd "Yes, we are ready to answer our country's call and shed our blood in its defence," were heard on every side. From the mosque, the Softas proceeded to Midhat Pasha's house to salute him as the great reformer of his country, repeating the words of their professors, "We conquered our Empire when we were only six hundred, we cannot submit to the humiliations of the strangers; our confidence is placed in you that you will not submit to their terms. We shall not allow ourselves to be crushed by the enemy, we will resist him to the last man." Demonstrations of loyalty and patriotism were also made by the Softas under the walls of the Palace of Dolmabagtche, and the Sultan sent his brother in-law, Mahmoud Pasha, to thank them. On their way back to Stamboul, from the Palace, they passed through Pera and somewhat disturbed the repose of the Russian Embassy, by their shouts under the windows of General Ignatieff, "War! War! we will conquer in spite of the Ignatieff." At the suggestion of Midhat Pasha, the Sultan has revoked the famous decree of the 6th October 1875, which reduced to half the interest payable on Turkish funds. This step was uncalled for under present circumstances, as it cannot for months to come mean more than an empty form of words.

ADEN NEWS-LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ADEN, 10TH JAN.

It is only proper that the world should know that the "Empress of India" was duly proclaimed at Aden as elsewhere in the territories under the Government of India. The troops paraded in Camp at noon on the 1st instant. The Resident, as chief civil officer, read the Proclamation in English and Hindustanee; the Royal Standard was then hoisted at the station flagstaff, and the heavy guns of the batteries at Steamer Point thundered forth an Imperial salute of 101 guns, H. M.'s Vestal and the I. G. s.s. Kwangtung firing Royal salutes of 21 guns. The troops then fired a *feu-de joie*, gave a Royal salute, and wound up with three cheers for "Her Imperial Majesty." Silver medals were distributed to selected non-commissioned officers and men in commemoration of the auspicious occasion. Several prisoners were released from the jail, and many had portions of their sentences remitted as an act of clemency. All vessels in the harbour, and the flagstaffs of the various Consuls, besides the private residences of several merchants, were gaily decorated with flags. A Durbar was held at the Residency at 4 30 P.M., when Brigadier General Schneider addressed the assembly in English and the vernacular, explaining the circumstance under which it had pleased Her Majesty to make an addition to Her Royal Style and Titles. In the evening the Resident and Mrs Schneider gave a ball to which the whole official and non-official members of the European community were invited as well as all the officers of the Garrison, Royal Navy and Indian Marine.

Considerable interest is evinced by the Arabs of Yemen in the result of the Conference now sitting at Constantinople, and there is little doubt that should the necessities of the occasion require the withdrawal of many more troops from Arabia, the Turks will have to reconquer the country when at leisure again to turn their attention eastwards.

What a pity it is that such belief exists in the ability of the Khedive to open out trade routes and rule Central Africa. Were really good and honest governors and officials sent to the newly acquired districts, much might be done, but it is not possible for trade to prosper, subjected, as it is, at Berbera and Zeila, for instance, to such heavy imports and so many vexatious delays.

We have intelligence, unconfirmed however, from Egypt, that Massowa is again menaced by the Abyssinians, and that the Egyptian troops have all been withdrawn from the highlands. The Governor-General of Yemen has gone to the Asiri districts to pay the troops for the first time for the last three years! A truce for two years has been made between the Chiefs of Muccalla and Shehr.

Aden has been quite gay lately. Several dances have come off with *eclat*, notably that given "pueris virginibusque" by the "Mariti Maritasque," as the invitations put it. This was a return to a very pleasant dance given by the male portion of the former to the latter.

THE DISTURBED STATE OF THE N. W. FRONTIER.

THE excited state of the Frontier may perhaps be gathered from some proceedings which have recently taken place in the Punjab. At Nowshera, on the 10th January, it was reported that an outlaw, named Naimshah, had organised a band of desperadoes with whose assistance he looted the Suddur Bazaar, killed three men, and wounded several others. It will be remembered that in the telegram which we published yesterday it was mentioned that the main road between Nowshera and Peshawur had been rendered impassable to peacefully disposed travellers, and probably this discreditable state of matters is attributable to Naimshah and his gang. At Lahore, on the 28th December, some Pathan soldiers had a row with the police. The story, as told by the Lahore *Opinion*, is that at 4 P.M. some Pathan soldiers (connected with the Frontier and Yagistan tribes) quarrelled with a constable of the police, about the purchasing of some article in the Suddur Bazaar. Several other Pathans advanced to the aid of their fellow men against a few of the police, who tried every means to remove the quarrel by submission. But the Pathans beat them, and having wounded some 2 or 3 constables, fled to their quarters. The Subadar, Rahman Khan, who was present on the occasion, did not take any means to stop the quarrel, but the deputy inspector of the police being informed, at once came to the spot and ordered the police to keep back. The shop-keepers suffered much from this riot, their "atta" and "dhal" being spoiled, the street being overcrowded with the Pathans. The report of this being taken to the Deputy Commissioner, he wrote a letter to the Officer Commanding, requesting him to keep his soldiers from the quarrel. But being night, no measure was then taken against the Pathans. At 7 P.M. the Pathans of the 7th P. I., about 50 in number, accompanied by their Subadar, Rahman Khan, came to the bazaar in the town. The Thanadar, being informed, ordered his police to keep from the Bazaar at that time, lest a fresh quarrel should rise. The shop keepers, too, were ordered to shut their shops, lest they be plundered. In the meantime, the Pathans, accompanied by their Subadar, overtook the Thanadar himself, who at this time requested the Subadar not to create any disturbance; but he was insulted by the Pathans who, about 15 in number, fell upon their victim, and put him out of his senses by beating him with their heavy "lathis" (sticks). After this the Pathans came to the "Chakla" (bazaar for the prostitutes), and some few constables falling into their hands, were again beaten, and the Pathans then went about searching after the other police. A "Sais" with a black turban was seen walking, and being mistaken for a policeman was overtaken by the Pathans, and notwithstanding in assertion that he was a "Sais," he was laid prostrate on the ground and beaten. At this time the Dep uty Commissioner, accompanied by the Officer Commanding, came to the spot, but the Pathans had already disappeared, and fled to their quarters. They found the Thanadar severely wounded, and several lives would have been sacrificed had not the Thanadar prudently desisted from the quarrel, and ordered the shop-keepers to shut their shops. Some half a dozen of the Pathans, who had taken refuge in shops when the Officer Commanding came, were found out and sent to the prison, and the soldiers absent from their quarters at the time of the quarrel were, on the next morning, brought before the Officer Commanding and before the Deputy Commissioner. Enquiry went on for 2 days, and at last the Pathans of the P. I. were found guilty of having created the riot. They were, however, joined by their fellowmen of the Kohat and Peshawur Frontier. No sentence has yet been passed against them, but it appears that they will be punished very slightly. These men recently created a disturbance at Rawul Pindee, and plundered the Suddur Bazaar. The Subadar, Rahman Khan, seems to be the real cause of the disturbance. His presence on the occasion of the quarrel is attested by the depositions of the Thanadar. But it is not expected that the military officers will allow their Subadar to be punished; on the contrary, they have tried to have the Policemen punished. There may not be much significance in this riot, but at all events it shows a want of subordination among Pathan soldiers belonging to the districts in which Afreedees are already in open hostility to the British Government that may be a token of sympathy with the excited minds of their lawless brethren.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS AND THE NATIVE COTTON DEALERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to the letter that has appeared in your yesterday's issue signed by Mr. E. M. Foggo, I beg to state that the broker referred to therein may know best the way in which he has interpreted the words of Mr. Foggo to the cotton dealers when they had been to see him, and with that I have nothing to do whatsoever; but I could not pass over without correcting the statement that the man is my broker. He may be one of the many who call in my office at business hours and may have had the share that perchance may have come in his way.—Yours, &c.

NURSEY KESSOWJEE.

Bombay, 17th Jan.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I shall feel obliged by your inserting the following in your paper.

In his letter anent the dispute between the Bombay merchants and the native cotton dealers, which appeared in your issue of the 17th inst., Mr. E. M. Fogo accuses me of having interpreted him falsely at the time when native merchants had a conversation with him about the matter through me at his office. I vehemently protest against such a charge, and aver that Mr. Fogo did treat the dealers, when they went to see him, in a haughty manner, and tell them that if they did not choose to pay the increased ground rent they might go elsewhere.

As I was not an interested party, there is not even a particle of truth in Mr. Fogo's statement that my object was manifestly to sow disagreement by interpreting him falsely, and to excite a prejudice that would lead the dealers to go to Mazagon. Also I find from my diary that I translated for Mr. Fogo on Wednesday, the 27th September; and the Mazagon scheme was never started before the following Sunday, the 1st of October. I maintain that when the dealers visited Mr. Fogo, I had not the slightest information about the Mazagon scheme; and if the Colaba Company suffer on account of the removal, the loss is wholly to be attributed to the insolent and haughty treatment the native dealers experienced at the hands of Mr. Fogo.—Yours, &c.

DAMODER GORDHUNDASS,
Interpreter on the occasion.

Jan. 18.

NOTES FROM BERAR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

OOMRAWUTTEE, 14TH JAN.

THE Viceroy and Governor-General of India has been pleased in commemoration of the assumption of H. M. to the title of Empress of India, to confer titles of *Rao Bahadur* on Mr. Narayen B. Dandekar, *Rao Saheb*, Director of Public Instruction, Berar, and to Mr. Bhugwantrao, Honorary Magistrate at Ellichpore, for good service rendered to the State. Seventy two "Certificates of Honour" are also to be presented to deserving persons in the six districts of Berar as a *memento* of the great Proclamation Day of 1877.

A successor has already been named for Colonel Nowbarth, the Commissioner, H. C. D., in the person of Mr. Barnard, Commissioner of Nagpore, C. P., now on special duty with Sir Richard Temple at Madras. If the latter appointment be made, Berarees will be delighted at the selection. Akola will become the head-quarters of both the Commissioners.

Mr. Hordon, Deputy Commissioner, Oomrawuttee district, having returned from furlough, has taken over charge of his office from Captain Bullock, who goes to Basim. Captain Rennick, Assistant Commissioner and Cantonment Magistrate, Ellichpore, passed through here the other day on return from the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi.

The Concert at Ellichpore on the 2nd instant, of which I made a passing remark of in my last, seemed to be quite a treat. At the time of inditing my last, I had no particulars to go by; now I have much pleasure to say a few words of encouragement to the kind performers and managers of the Christmas entertainment. Judging from the programme and the general commendation made by the audience, the Concert must have been a perfect success. It took place by the kind permission of the Deputy Commissioner in his Court House, which was decorated with evergreens, flags and banners.

The Christmas Fancy Fair at Ellichpore was, from all accounts, a decided success. There were two departments, the "Competition" and "Presentation." The first consisted of very unique and fancy designs of crystal, wool, silk, perforated card and cotton work which took prizes, and were disposed of *ek dum*. The second department consisted of fancy work in wool, &c., for gifts to relatives and friends. The whole were spread on a very long table and which presented a most pleasing and beautiful sight.

The Christmas tree, sports, and tea party for the "little folks" were amusing. Thanks are due to Mr. Rose, secretary Christmas entertainment, for the whole get-up, and to the managers and members for their aid.

Grand doings are to take place to-morrow (not 20th) in honour of the arrival of our esteemed Resident, Sir Richard Meade, from Delhi, *en route* to Hyderabad, Deccan. A grand durbar is to be held; invites have been freely circulated. All Deputy Commissioners with other officials have been requested to attend the durbar. After the *burra* durbar a State dinner at night will be given which will wind up the *tumasha*. Brigadier General Wright, C.B., Commanding Hyderabad Contingent, and now at Ellichpore, is expected here to-morrow with the Assistant Adjutant-General H. C.

From reports received I am enabled to state that cholera has bade us adieu with the old year.

Ere long, the Rev. Mr. Haden will make Akola his head quarters, so that before the end of the year this station will be obscure and dull.

BOMBAY.

SIR PHILIP WODEHOUSE.—His Excellency the Governor attended yesterday at the New Secretariat for the transaction of public business.

MUNICIPAL MEETINGS.—A meeting of the Municipal Corporation will be held to-day at 3 P.M. A meeting of the Justices will also be held to-day at 5 P.M.

VISIT TO A RAJA.—Yesterday Sir Philip Wodehouse paid a visit to the Raja of Doongurpore at his temporary residence in Girgaum Back Road, near the Police Court.

POOR-BOX.—The Senior Magistrate of Police acknowledges, with thanks, the receipt of Rs. 5 from Mr. James Reading, of the *s. s.* Travancore, contributed towards the funds of the Fort Police Court poor-box.

A VAGRANT.—A European, named Francis Davison, was yesterday declared a vagrant by Mr. C. P. Cooper, the Senior Magistrate, at the Fort Police Court, and was ordered to be sent to the Government Workhouse.

THE CALCUTTA MAIL STEAMER.—The departure of the B. I. S. N. Co.'s contract mail steamer Sir John Lawrence to Calcutta, via the Coast, has been postponed from Saturday, the 20th, to Tuesday, the 23rd instant. The mails will be closed at the General Post Office at the usual hour on that date.

THE KURRACHEE MAIL STEAMER.—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s contract mail steamer that will leave to-day for Kurrachee will not, as usual, convey mails for the Persian Gulf, but they will be taken on by the steamer on Tuesday, the 23rd instant. The mails will be closed at the General Post Office at the usual hour on that date.

MR. PERCY H. MULL.—The Journal of the Society of Arts for the 8th December informs us that the Council of the National Training School for Music have nominated Percy H. Mull to the Society of Arts Scholarship, vacated by the election of Miss Hélène Heale to a Royal scholarship. Mr. Mull was one of the candidates recommended for scholarships by the examiners at the first examination for the Society's scholarships.

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.—The value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 8th January 1877 was Rs. 1,41,40,416; add silver received during the week, Rs. 29,83,243. The sum of Rs. 12,00,000 in new coin was paid during the week; the balance left was Rs. 1,62,23,659. There is in addition under Currency Act Rs. 87,98,309 worth silver bullion belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults and awaiting assay.

MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 16TH January 1877, was 472, being 17 less than in the preceding week, 106 more than the total of the week ending 18th January 1876, and 88 more than the mean of the corresponding period in the preceding five years. During the week 255 births were reported in the different districts of the city. The rate of mortality per 1,000 of the population was 36·71.

THEFT BY A SERVANT.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, Mr. David Simmons, chief constable of the G. I. P. Railway Police, appeared before Mr. Nana Morojee, and obtained a warrant for the arrest of Soorya Sucoob Kobkur, a carrier in the employ of the Railway Company, charging him with theft of brass axle boxes, a packet of screws, and sundry other articles, alleged to have been sold by the accused to a shopkeeper, named Jan Mahomed, who is at present in the custody of the Railway Police.

THEFT IN A DWELLING AT UPPER MAHIM.—On Wednesday night the residence of Mr. W. A. Crisp, chief accountant in the Irrigation Branch of the P. W. D., on the sea-road at Upper Mahim, was broken into and a valuable gold watch by Thornhill, gold guard (Albert) and locket, together with a bunch of Chubb's and Hobbs' keys, some loose cash and other sundries, were stolen from the dressing room. Some clothes and bed-linen are also missing and a dispatch box, containing official and other papers, was carried off on to the beach and forcibly broken upon but the contents, being of no intrinsic value, were found intact, though scattered about. A Mahomedan butler, who had been in Mr. Crisp's employ for about six weeks, as a substitute, is evidently the culprit, as, besides being paid his previous month's wages, he obtained an advance of Rs. 5 the night before. The following morning he was found to be *non est*, his bedding and other kit having also been removed during the night. The police of the district have been put on his track, and the Poona police authorities have also been telegraphed to, to keep a look-out on arrival of the trains from Bombay as the man is a native of Kolhapore, and is ascertained to have stated his intention to proceed there for the celebration of the Moburrum festival, though no mention of his desire, in this respect, was made to his employer.

THE MEDIUM'S ENTERTAINMENT.

DR. LYNN'S Medium intends to give children an opportunity of seeing his tricks at the Town Hall at 4 o'clock on Saturday afternoon next. The charge for admission for schools of 20 or more children will be 4 annas each for the children and their servants, inclusive of the fares by the tramway to the Town Hall and back again. Hundreds of bon-bons will be distributed amongst the children from the Medium's wonderful hat. It is requested that the principals of schools will kindly inform Messrs. Soundy and Co. of the number of children who will be present, when the requisite number of tram tickets will be issued.

THE BANAJEE LIMJEE FIRE TEMPLE CASE.

YESTERDAY at the High Court, before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Green, Mr. Pigot, instructed by Messrs. Lynch and Tobin, for the plaintiff in the case Sorabjee Pestonjee Framjee, Limjee Maneckjee Banajee, Pestonjee Burjorjee Davur, and Nanabhoy Dhunjeebhoy Banajee *vs.* Dadabhoy Rustomjee Banajee, otherwise known as the Banajee Limjee Fire-Temple case, moved for a consent decree, a copy of which was handed to the Court's officer. Mr. Mayhew, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, for the defendant, consented and his Lordship passed a consent decree accordingly. The decree is as follows:—

"That the parties to the suit shall meet within three months from the date of the decree in the Banajee Limjee Agiary or fire-temple, or at such other place as the majority of the trustees shall fix, on such occasions as shall be arranged, and transact and complete within that time the following business:—First, all accounts, books and papers relating to the said fire-temple shall be produced for their examination and settlement, and all funds belonging to the trust shall be forthwith transferred to the names of all the trustees. Second, a trust deed of the said fire-temple shall be prepared and executed, and if any difference of opinion shall arise with regard to the said trust deed or the terms thereof, the decision of the majority of the trustees shall be conclusive and binding. Third, a set of rules shall be framed for the proper management of the fire-temple, the same to be signed and confirmed by a resolution at a meeting of the trustees to be convened for the purpose, such rules to be subsequently observed by all the parties. That in case a difference of opinion shall arise in framing any particular rule or rules, the same shall be referred to two arbitrators, one to be chosen by each of the parties, plaintiffs and defendant to this suit, with power to those arbitrators to select their own umpire, and that their or his decision on the subject shall be final and binding on all the parties. Each party to pay his and their own costs of suit.

HIGH COURT.—JANUARY 18TH.

AWKWARD MISTAKES.

ADUBJEE DADABHOY *vs.* WITTOBA PANDURANG AND OTHERS.

MR. INVERARITY, instructed by Mr. Chalk, solicitor made an application to Mr. Justice Green on behalf of the defendants in this case. There were two other defendants to the suit beside Wittoba Pandurang, named respectively Govind and Gunpatrao. The defendants were the owners of two pieces of land at Parell, one of which was taken possession of by the Collector for purposes of public improvement. The amount of compensation to be paid was fixed, and the money lay in the hands of the Collector ready to be handed over to the owners of the property, when the plaintiff, whose solicitor was Mr. Jamsetjee Cama, instituted this suit, claiming a lien on the land and alleging that it had been mortgaged by Gunpatrao. Application was made on these grounds, on the 23rd of December last, to Mr. Justice Atkinson, who was then acting for Mr. Justice Green, for an injunction preventing the compensation money being handed over to the defendants,

THE JEWS AND THE EASTERN QUESTION.

(Times.)

LORD DERBY received yesterday at the Foreign Office a deputation of the Council of the Anglo-Jewish Association, which attended to present the memorial drawn up by the International Jewish Conference of delegates from the principal European countries and from America, held at Paris on the 17th of this month and the following days. The memorial was not read, but it was understood to dwell upon the persecutions of the Jews in Roumania, and on the breaking up of families by the expulsion of the Jews from rural Servia, as reasons for making special and explicit regulations for the protection of the Hebrew populations in the East. It asked that the present opportunity should be taken for a revision of the European Treaties of 1856 and 1858 between all the Great Powers, under which the oppression complained of has been possible, and it succinctly recited the ancient settlement of Jews in these countries and of their recent sufferings, which date from the enfranchisement from Mahomedan rule of the Christian races among whom they dwell. Their sufferings comprised the disturbction of the Bucharest Synagogue in 1866, the illegal arrests in Roumania in 1867, and the Novades de Galatz in that year, in which (as a collective remonstrance of the Consuls at Galatz attested) ten Israelites, arrested by legal process, were thrust into the water by Roumanian soldiers with their bayonets and the butt ends of their guns. Outrages, plunder, violation of chastity, and murder at Ismail, Cahul, and several other Moldavian towns in 1872 were referred to, together with repeated expulsions from the country districts in the coldest weather. It was mentioned that from the district of Dorohoi and elsewhere the Jewish families were expelled with circumstances of great oppression so recently as in the present year. The memorial also dwelt upon the successive prohibition of lucrative employments to native Jews in Roumania, and the extension of their disabilities to the Jewish subjects of foreign Powers who had business connexions with the principality. The Jews, it was said, were expelled from many districts in the country, and existence was made intolerable to them in the towns. They were compelled to serve in the army, but deprived of the hope of promotion.

Baron Henry de Worms, President of the Anglo-Jewish Association, in introducing the deputation, read the list of those composing it, among whom were Sergeant Simon, M.P., Mr. Saul Isaac, M. P., Mr. Julian Goldsmid, M.P., Mr. F. D. Mocatta, Dr. Benisch, Rev. A. L. Green, Mr. Isaac Seligman, Mr. Leopold Schloss, Rev. M. N. Nathan, Mr. Alfred Henriques, Mr. Walter Joseph, Mr. M. H. Benjamin, Mr. A. Marsden, Mr. G. S. Joseph, Mr. Herbert Lousada, Mr. H. H. Collins, Rev. A. Lowy, Mr. James Lawrence, and Mr. J. M. Lawrence. He said they not only represented the Anglo-Jewish Association, but the opinions of a conference in which Europe and America were very influentially represented. He referred to Lord Derby's own words on this subject in 1863, when his Lordship, being then Foreign Minister, spoke in the House of Commons of the occurrences of 1867 as more nearly touching Christians than Jews, because they were committed in the name of Christianity, so that while the sufferings were those of the Jews, the disgrace clung to Christians. He then mentioned in some detail the international conventions on the subject. By the Treaty of Paris of 1856 Servia was put under the collective guarantee of the Great Powers; so that for what was done in Servia the rest of Europe was not entirely free of responsibility. In Servia the Jews had political rights but were excluded from many of the private rights of citizens. The affairs of Roumania were regulated in detail by a convention of the Powers in 1858, which expressly limited political privileges to those professing some one of the forms of Christianity. It provided that all Moldavians and Wallachians born should in civil matters as opposed to political be equal before the law, but this provision had been eluded by a decision of the Roumanian Courts that a Jew could not under any circumstances be a Moldavian or Wallachian born. Baron de Worms, at the conclusion of his address handed the memorial to Lord Derby.

Mr. Serjeant Simon, M. P., followed. He dwelt on the disabilities in restraint of trade, debasing in the matter of social position, imposed upon the Jews. They were forbidden to hold most kinds of real property, to sell liquors, drugs, or tobacco, although from time immemorial they had been engaged in these trades, and after being rendered homeless by edicts of expulsion and confiscation, were prosecuted and imprisoned on the charge of vagrancy. Every crime committed by Bashi-Bazouks in Bulgaria had been practised by Christians upon the Israelites in Roumania. The barbarity was only on a smaller scale. In Servia the expulsion from the rural districts was mitigated by the provision that those individuals who had a settlement there before 1862 might remain till the end of their days. But this privilege was not transmissible, and on the death of the father the children had to remove at once, at great pecuniary loss. This question was not a political one, but England must not let her name be sullied by supporting a system of Government which ignored the first principles of human right and justice.

Mr. Goldsmid, M. P., said his uncle (Sir Francis Goldsmid) had more than once brought the question of the Roumanian and Servian Jews before the House of Commons, and his Lordship had then expressed the feeling that such proceedings could not be tolerated by the English Government. He thought his Lordship had also expressed a strong opinion that no treaty of commerce should be entered into with Roumania which should not treat Jewish subjects upon the same footing as the other subjects of Roumania and England. A treaty of commerce had been made with Roumania by Austria, which was not so satisfactory as most of them would desire, because, owing to a peculiarity of Roumanian law, it put Jewish subjects into a different state from others. They had to make application to the Government of Roumania to be permitted to hold property, and that permission had been refused to Austrian subjects because they were Jews. His Lordship had always acted in the most enlightened sense in dealing with religious disabilities.

Lord Derby then said:—I have had great pleasure in seeing you and hearing you to-day, and I have listened with interest and attention to the statements which you have brought before me. It is not necessary that I should answer at any length what you have said, because where there is an entire agreement on principle—and it is only a question of principle we are discussing now—there is no opportunity nor necessity for protracted discussion. You may be quite sure that under the present Government—and I have no doubt under any Government likely to be formed in this country—the policy of England will be for the future, as in the past, one favourable to the removal of all distinctions between the holders of one religious faith and another. We are not unaware of the truth of what has been said as to the persecution (for it deserves that name) to which Jews have been exposed in Servia and in Roumania, but you may be certain that the influence of this country will be exerted in such manner as may seem to be most advisable and most practicable to prevent the recurrence of similar acts in the future. (Applause.) With regard to the memorial which you have placed in my hands, I have seen it for the first time this morning. I have not had time to study it with care, and therefore you will excuse me if I do not enter into observations upon it in detail, but I shall be very happy to forward it to the Embassy at Constantinople for such action as may seem possible upon it, and as it will be thought fit there to take. Obviously, the question of Roumania and Servia on the one hand, and the question of the Turkish Provinces on the other, stand upon different foundations. With regard to anything that may be done for the internal administration of Turkey, I should certainly not be prepared to concur in any measures of administrative reform which were not intended to apply equally to all non-Musulman subjects. (Applause.) With regard to Servia and Roumania, the position of semi-independence which they have acquired makes direct action upon them a matter of greater difficulty. We will see, however, what is to be done in that respect, and I cannot advise you better than to appeal constantly and on all fitting occasions to that which you will find a stronger support than that which any Government can give you—namely, the support of the liberal public opinion of the world. (Applause.) You may be quite sure that whatever acts of intolerance may be perpetrated in out-of-the-way corners of Europe, there is no sympathy for acts of the kind you have described in the general public mind and feeling of Europe. I do not know that it is necessary I should say more at present. I can only repeat that I shall be glad to communicate with your association on any occasion when you may desire to see me, and to forward by any means in my power the objects which you and I equally have in view. (Applause.)

Baron de Worms thanked his Lordship in the name of all for a reply which, he said, was of a nature they had expected from his Lordship's previous declarations and public character, and the members of the deputation withdrew.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

(Pall Mall Budget.)

THE first sitting of the full Conference was held at Constantinople on Saturday under the presidency of Safvet Pasha, and a second sitting was to take place yesterday (Thursday). According to reports which have been published professing to give an account of what took place at the sitting on Saturday, Safvet Pasha, in opening the proceedings, spoke of the liberal views of the Sublime Porte, which he said was ready to grant its subjects all privileges that were not contrary to the dignity and integrity of the empire. The Conference first proceeded to verify the full powers of the Plenipotentiaries. A short time after the opening of the proceedings salvoes of artillery were heard, and Safvet Pasha explained that the salutes announced the promulgation of the Constitution, which would effect a complete change in the state of Turkey. The conclusions arrived at in the preliminary conferences by the European delegates were made known to the representatives of the Porte, and when this had been done the Turkish officials commenced reading a history of the late campaign, dwelling on the incidents of the Bulgarian outrages after a fashion that led Lord Salisbury to point out that the proceeding was not strictly pertinent to the business in hand. The prolongation and the infringements of the armistice which had taken place were then discussed, and a proposal for the prolongation the Turkish Plenipotentiaries stated they must take *ad referendum*. The next meeting was subsequently fixed for Tuesday, but a message was afterwards sent by the Porte to the Ambassadors stating that the Turkish Executive required further time for the examination of the proposals, and it was arranged that the second meeting of the Conference should be fixed for Thursday.

A telegram professing to come from Constantinople (although it is well known that no political telegrams are allowed to be sent from that capital) was published on Tuesday afternoon asserting that Lord Salisbury had presented, or was about to present, to the Sultan, on his own behalf and that of the other Plenipotentiaries, what virtual. ly amounted to an ultimatum. According to this report his lordship, at an interview with the Sultan, was to demand the acceptance of the proposals agreed upon by the Powers, threatening in the event of refusal to quit the capital, and order the British fleet to leave Turkish waters. These statements are believed to be at least premature and misleading. The English Plenipotentiary is acting with the delegates of the other Powers, and could not take any sort of separate and isolated action. At an interview which Lord Salisbury had with the Sultan on Tuesday nothing of a threatening nature was said to his Majesty, but only a statement made to him of the views taken by the Powers. In reply, the Sultan is said to have pointed out that his position was surrounded with difficulties—that his special hardship was the inheritance of the misgovernment of his predecessors with whose sway he had been in no way connected; that if he conceded all that was asked of him his personal safety would be compromised. As to the British fleet, it is, it appears, true that it is about to leave Besika Bay, but this is in no way due to political causes, but is merely done to secure a more sheltered anchorage.

The Porte on Saturday telegraphed the following despatch to its representatives abroad:—

"The Constitution granted by his Imperial Majesty the Sultan to his people has been proclaimed at the Sublime Porte to-day with great solemnity, in the presence of the Ministers, all the functionaries, the religious authorities, and a great and enthusiastic concourse of people. The following is a summary of the fundamental and essential provisions of this Constitution:—

"The indivisibility of the Ottoman Empire. The Sultan, the Supreme Caliph of the Mussulmans and Sovereign of all Ottoman subjects, is irresponsible and inviolable. His prerogatives are those of the Constitutional Sovereigns of the West. The subjects of the Empire are called, without distinction, Ottoman. Individual liberty is inviolable, and is guaranteed by the laws. Islamism is the religion of the State, but the free exercise of all recognized creeds is guaranteed, and the religious privileges of the communities are maintained. No provision investing the institutions of the State with a theocratic character exists in the Constitution. The Constitution establishes liberty of the press, the right of petition to both Chambers for all Ottomans, liberty of education, and the equality of all Ottomans before the law. They all enjoy the same rights and have the same duties towards the country. Ottoman subjects, without distinction of religion, are admitted to the service of the State. Taxation will be equally distributed. Property is guaranteed, and the domicile is declared inviolable. No person can be taken from the jurisdiction of his national judges. The Council of Ministers will deliberate under the presidency of the Grand Vizier. Each Minister is responsible for the conduct of the affairs in his department. The Chamber of Deputies may demand the impeachment of the Ministers, and a High Court is instituted to try them. In the event of the Chamber adopting a vote hostile to the Ministry on any important question, the Sultan will change the Ministers or dissolve the Chamber. The Ministers are entitled to be present at the sittings of both Chambers and to take part in the debates. Interpellations may be addressed to the Ministers. Public functionaries will be appointed in conformity with the conditions fixed by law, and cannot be dismissed without legal and sufficient cause. They are not discharged from responsibility by any orders contrary to law which they may receive from a superior. The General Assembly of the Ottomans is composed of two Chambers—the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies—who will meet on the 1st of November in each year, the session lasting four months. A Message from the Sultan will be sent to both Chambers at the opening of each session. The members of both Chambers are free with regard to their vote and in the expression of their opinions. Electors are prohibited from imposing binding engagements upon their representatives. The initiative in proposing laws belongs, in the first place, to the Ministry, and next to the Chambers in the form of propositions. Laws must be first submitted to the Chamber of Deputies, then to the Senate, and finally to the Imperial sanction. The Senate is composed members nominated by the Sultan and chosen from among the most eminent personages in the country. The Senate votes the laws already passed by the Chamber of Deputies, and returns to the latter or rejects any provisions contrary to the Constitution, or to the integrity or safety of the State. There will be one deputy for every 100,000 inhabitants. The elections are by ballot. The position of deputy is incompatible with that of public functionary. A general election is held every four years. Deputies are eligible for re-election. In the event of a dissolution of the Chamber of Deputies the general elections shall be held and the new Chamber meet within six months from the date of dissolution. The sittings of the Chamber of Deputies are public. The deputies may not be arrested or prosecuted during the session without authority from the Chamber. The Chamber votes the laws article by article and the Budget by chapters. Judges are irremovable. The sittings of the tribunals are public. The advocates appearing for defendants are free. Sentences may be published. No interference can be permitted in the administration of justice. The jurisdiction of the tribunals will be exactly defined. Any exceptional tribunals or Commissions are prohibited. The office of public prosecutor is created. The High Court, which will try Ministers, members of the Court of Cassation, and other persons charged with the crime of *lese Majesté* or of conspiracy against the State, will be composed of the most eminent judicial and administrative functionaries. No tax can be established or levied except by virtue of a law. The budget will be voted at the commencement of each session and for a period of one year only. Each Minister of the budget for the preceding year will be submitted to the Chamber of Deputies in the form of a bill. The Court of Accounts will send every year to the Chamber of Deputies a report upon the state of the public accounts, and will present to the Sultan quarterly a statement showing the financial condition of the country. The members of the Court of Accounts are irremovable. No diminution can be made except in consequence of a resolution adopted by the Chamber of Deputies. The Provincial Administration is based upon the broadest system of decentralization. The Councils-General, which are elective, will deliberate upon and control the affairs of the Province. Every canton will have a Council elected by each of the different communities for the management of its own affairs. The communes will be administered by elective municipal councils. Primary education is obligatory. The interpretation of the laws belongs according to their nature to the Court of Cessation, the Council of State and the Senate. The Constitution can only be modified on the initiative of the Ministry or of either of the two Chambers, and by vote of both Chambers passed by a majority of two-thirds. Such modification must also be sanctioned by the Sultan. This great event is destined to regenerate the country, and to produce the happiest results for all the populations of Turkey."

From another despatch we learn that the deputies will receive 4,600 f. for every session, which will last from November to March. The senators are appointed for life by the Sultan, and will receive 2,300 f. monthly. A Court of Accounts is to be formed, the members of which are to be irremovable, except by decision of the Chamber. The court will present to the Chamber at the end of each year a complete financial account.

It is stated that there have been demonstrations in Constantinople in honour of the New Constitution, and according to some accounts cries were raised of Down with Russia. *The Eastern Budget* says:—We learn that some very interesting reports have just been received at Vienna from a politician who has during the last few months been in intimate relations with the most prominent men of the various Turkish parties at Constantinople. These reports are very hopeful as to the possibility of carrying out the new Turkish Constitution, which is intended by its author, Midhat Pasha, not as a mere diplomatic manœuvre, but has the basis of a real reform on the political organization of the Turkish Empire. The articles relative to the provincial self-administration are founded on the system existing in the United States; others relative to religious equality are modelled on the religious laws of Austria, and the administrative organization is similar that of Prussia. Midhat believes that the Constitution could be brought into full working order in about three years, and that the Christian populations would then enjoy so much liberty that the Porte might safely defy the machinations of Russian intriguers. Midhat is a man of iron will, and seems equally qualified to carry on a war against Russia and to restore order in the internal affairs of his country.

The *New Freie Presse* of Vienna publishes, in a letter from Constantinople dated the 19th inst., an analysis of a memorial which was presented the day before to the plenipotentiaries in the name of the Greek population of Turkey. It contains the following points:—

"1. The Greek population of the Ottoman Empire believes in the possibility of an improvement in the general condition of the country and of all the population of the empire. The Government shows in this respects the best intentions, and it is its own well-understood interest to take a salutary initiative in this respect.

"2. If the Greeks have shown themselves hostile to the Bulgarian insurrection, it was because they saw the hand of Russia in it.

"3. There are no points of contact between the liberal spirit of Hellenism and Muscovite absolutism.

"4. The Greek population by its attitude intended to facilitate the work of diplomacy and to make the maintenance of the *status quo* possible.

"5. By favouring the Slavs of the Ottoman Empire Europe would favour Slavism in the East to the detriment of the other populations.

"6. The populations of Turkey which land themselves as tools to a policy of races obtain everything, while those which take the advice of Europe earn but contempt and robuffs."

The Memorial ends by expressing the hope that Europe will reject any proposal of special concessions to the Slavs. It is accompanied by a petition of the Greeks of Thrace and Macedonia, which says that if these provinces should ever be included in the term of "Bulgaria" a civil war between Greeks and Bulgarians would be sure to follow.

"Referring to the recent change in the Grand Vizierat, the special correspondent of the *Times* at Constantinople, writing on the 22nd inst., says:—The retirement of the Grand Vizier, Mehemet Rushdi, and the elevation of Midhat Pasha to the vacant office occurred under the following circumstances on Sunday:—As we learn from the *Turquie*, Midhat Pasha had a three hours' interview with Sir Henry Elliot. On Monday Midhat Pasha had a long audience of the Sultan. On the same day the Grand Vizier, owing to which his position was unable to go to the Sublime Porte. On Tuesday Midhat was installed as Grand Vizier. So far as the Court Circular accounts for the crisis, it is stated that a last interview occurred on Monday between the Sultan and Mehemet Rushdi, in which his Majesty insisted on the necessity of accepting the Midhat Constitution, with those clauses constantly objected to by the Grand Vizier, which limited the authority of the Sovereign as well the powers of his chief advisers. Mehemet Rushdi, still argued that, however willing his Majesty might be to entrust to the curtailment of his sovereign prerogative during his own reign, he had no right to sanction a compact which would be equally binding on his successors. The Sultan cut short the discussion by allowing the Grand Vizier an hour's time to reconsider the subject. The Grand Vizier made his bow and left the palace, but he had hardly reached his own residence before he was overtaken by the Sultan's messenger, and bidden to deliver up the State seal. The triumph of Midhat and of the Midhat Constitution was thus accomplished, and the obstruction which frustrated the results of the Palace revolution of last May was at last removed. The soul of that revolution had been Midhat, as its right hand was Hussein Avni. What Midhat might have achieved had he at once then and there attained the supreme power we shall never know, but the rivalry between him and Huss in Avni rendered the temporary promotion of a moderate such as Mehemet Rushdi a matter of necessity, and for these last six months the constitutional scheme, which was to serve as a ladder for Midhat's ambition, was thwarted by the obstinacy of the wary old man who has been finally tripped up. The promulgation of that Constitution, which has long been imminent, ought now to be inevitable, and yesterday many people crossed over from Stamboul, deceived by a false announcement that the ceremony of inauguration was to be held at two in the afternoon. But the new Grand Vizier, who cannot conceal the fact that no man in Turkey—and himself less than any man—can have faith in the practicability of his constitution, still hesitates. The only use of that charter or Organic Statute at the present juncture is to supply the Porte with a pretext for rejecting the reforms proposed by the European Powers for the benefit of Bosnia and Bulgaria. "You wish to improve the condition of the Christian population of those provinces," the Turks argue; "but here is the Midhat Constitution, a remedy for the evils, not only of those provinces but of the whole empire, not only of the Christians but of the whole Musulmans also, and insuring full justice and perfect equality to all the Sultan's subjects without distinction of race and creed." As now Turkey, however late, is willing to fulfil all the obligations contracted by former treaties, firmans, and iradés, and stipulated in all the treaties, the interference of the Powers in her internal affairs becomes superfluous, and will be resented and opposed by the Porte as a gratuitous piece of impertinence."

A telegram received from Constantinople by way of Athens says that Midhat Pasha, in conversation with Lord Salisbury, said that the Turks have decided to accept no terms giving exclusive administration to the three provinces of Bulgaria, Bosnia and Herzegovina. "We intend," Midhat said, "giving large reforms to all our subjects, even to the Turks, who with you do not count. Europe asks us to cut our throats; we must trouble Europe to do it for us, if they are to be cut. We come here a small number; if we go away we go as we came, to England the care of covering the graves of those we leave behind." One of the Constantinople correspondents of the *Cologne Gazette* telegraphs under date of the 26th inst.: "To-day I had an audience of Saflet Pasha, the Minister of Foreign Affairs. He said that a war between Russia and Turkey is not to be feared for the present, as the Porte, which has already manifested its conciliatory spirit, will now endeavour with all its might to avoid a war which cannot be desired in the general interest of the country."

THE TURKISH DEBT.

THE following despatch has been sent by the Minister for Foreign Affairs to the Turkish representatives abroad:—

Constantinople, Dec. 27.

"His Highness the Grand Vizier has addressed the following letter to the Ottoman Bank:—"Turkey, in inaugurating the constitutal regime, has necessarily to apply herself, above all things, to bringing her laws into harmony with the principles of her new institutions. The law of October 6, 1875, which disturbed the financial economy of the empire by shaking its credit and offending the public sentiment of justice and loyalty, is to be considered henceforth as entirely abrogated, and as soon as the Chambers meet the Government intends to present a bill which shall previously be communicated to the creditors, and which will be calculated to give the greatest possible satisfaction to the interests of the holders of the public debt, and protect the honour of the empire. At the request of the bank we have authorized it to publish this decision in Europe."

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